The Outlook

MAY 10, 1922

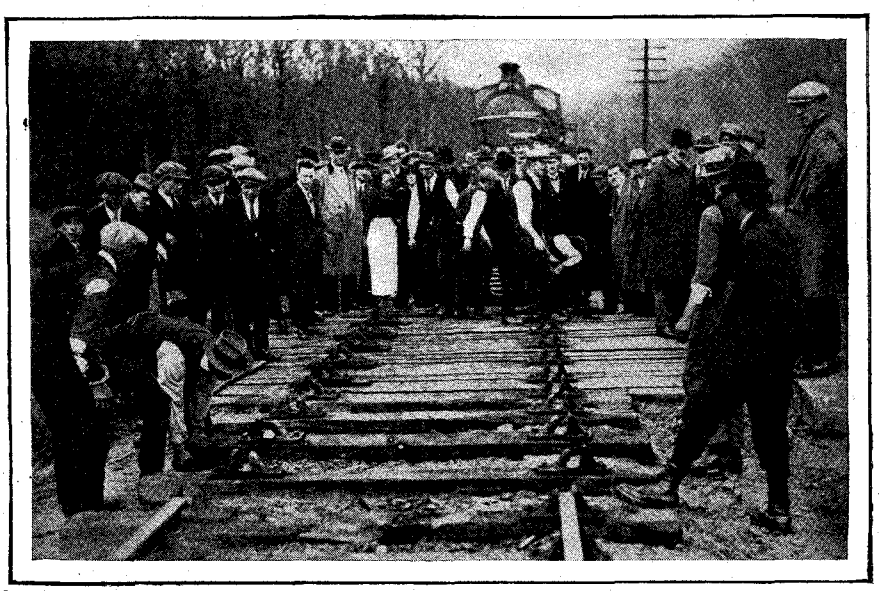
THE INEVITABLE AT GENOA

THE Genoa Conference was supposed to be economic; it has been, in fact, so far mainly political. This has occasioned no surprise. Every one who thought about the matter realized when the Conference was called that questions of currency, and finance, and business credit, and international trade must wait upon decisions affecting the stability and solvency of governments, and in some cases even the boundaries of nations. So it has happened that the discussion at Genoa has proceeded from one political question to another, including recognition of the Bolshevist Government of Russia, the negotiation of a rudimentary alliance between Russia and Germany, the proposal of a treaty to establish a ten-year peace among the nations of Europe, and now the urgent desire of Lloyd George that the Conference settle the still unsettled frontiers in Europe.

With these political questions it is fortunate that the United States is not involved. The foresight of the Administration in declining the invitation to Genoa has been vindicated. America is interested in the political as well as the economic problems of Europe as never before; but she did not prove herself very well fitted for the task of settling them at Paris, and she has learned her lesson of hands off.

Though political questions have been in the foreground, there has been nevertheless a continual and not unprofitable debate over problems that are chiefly economic. Out of this debate there have arisen some tentative conclusions. One of these is the proposal to establish a European consortium for financing the commercial and industrial recovery of Russia. To the proposal of the Russian delegates that the Bolshevist Government be favored with a huge loan the other delegates were not enthusiastically responsive. As the sub-commission on Russian affairs declared in the draft of a preamble to proposals to Russia, which was adopted by the sub-commission on April 29, "Capital will flow into Russia as soon as confidence returns." But, as this sub-commission intimated, though privation in Russia is a menace to her neighbors, the rest of Europe can get along without Russia better than Russia can get along without the rest of Europe. In order to revive trade, this sub-commission reports that several European countries have decided to institute an international consortium with an initial capital of twenty million pounds. Behind this capital, which would be raised by the "national corporations of each country," would be each country's whole financial resources. Of course all this plan is subject to conditions which would require a Russian Government that will keep its promises, protect property rights, stop undermining other governments, and in general abandon the present practices of Bolshevism. As to the payment of Russia's pre-war debts, the proposal has been made that the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court appoint an arbitrator to sit as chairman of a mixed commission to decide questions that affect foreign bondholders and Russia's ability to meet her obligations.

There has been a cloud of pessimism overhanging the Conference from the beginning. Repeatedly there have been reports of the imminent dissolution of the Conference. This seems to be what one must expect of international conferences nowadays. The Peace Conference at Paris was supposed by many observers to be on the point of explosion repeatedly. And the Armament Conference at Washington, according to some correspondents, was more than once on the rocks. Lloyd George has done something to confirm the feeling of pessimism at Genoa, as he has warned Europe of the probability of war if the Conference does not do what he thinks it ought to do; and a message from the Pope has also brought to mind the fear of war as a probable alternative. What people need to-day, however, is not the stimulus of fear. They need rather a renewal of the passion for justice. Men who are governed by fear of war may do the very things that will bring on war; but men who are determined to do justly are likely to prevent war, and if war nevertheless comes they will face it fearlessly.



Wide World Photos

LAWLESSNESS IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

An attempt on the life of Michael Collins was recently made when rails from this track were removed in order to wreck a train on which it was believed Mr. Collins was traveling to Wexford. He had, however, reached Wexford the night before, and so the plot was foiled. The train and passengers waiting to proceed are seen in the background while the track is being repaired

TROUBLE BREEDERS IN IRELAND

THERE are indications of willingness on the part of the irregular section of the so-called Irish Republican Army to cease the guerrilla warfare now carried on here and there spasmodically in Southern Ireland and to admit that the majority of the people of Ireland are willing to accept the Peace Treaty and the Irish Free State set up under it. But Mr. De Valera still rages obstinately against the acceptance of any Government which has not been indorsed by all of Ireland, including Ulster. He also demands that the general vote of the Irish people to send delegates to a constitutional convention should be postponed for six months. It is ardently to

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be hoped that Mr. De Valera will find himself helpless to drag the minority of the Sinn Fein following into agreement with him on these points.

Such squabbling (for it deserves no better name) is the very food on which agitation and crime flourish in Ireland. Both sections of the Sinn Fein have to their credit, be it said, united in denouncing some of the most atrocious of the lawless acts which have recently taken place. The murder of General Adamson and the destruction of helpless people in Dunmanway are denounced by partisans of both sides as outrageous and terrible crimes. Yet it is certain that the many crimes of which these are typical will continue so long as an irresponsible body of men claim to act as an "army."

The crux of the whole situation in Southern Ireland is the coming election which will give the present Provisional Free State Government power and authority. The sooner it takes place, the better. After a majority of the people of Ireland have spoken, we may be relieved from constantly hearing of murders, burning of farmhouses, and such assaults as that which was recently made on Michael Collins, the actual head of the present Free State Government. A small body of irreconcilables can and will make a large amount of trouble and bring discredit on Ireland until the new Government is clothed with proper power to enforce peace. An indication that the people at large really want peace and progress was seen in the recent so-called "one-day strike" in Southern Ireland, which was really a popular protest against disorder and crime.

UNCHINAFYING CHINA

MANY things besides their proper names are hard to understand about the Chinese. The way the Chinese fight is one of them. Just at present there is in China a state of what, for the lack of a better term, we would call civil war.

As a matter of fact, there has been a state of civil war there for many months —that is, the Chinese form of civil war. It has not prevented business going on much as usual; it has not prevented the whole of China from being represented by a common set of delegates at the Armament Conference at Washington; and it has not prevented Chinese on opposite sides, even opposing leaders, from interchanging views on topics of common interest, or from being, in fact, personally quite friendly. All this is very different from our conception of civil war.

So also is the Chinese method of carrying on the military operations of such a war. When two masters of chess engage in a game, they rarely fight it out to the final checkmate. When one of them finds himself in a hopeless position, he resigns. It is much the same when military chieftains engage in a contest in China. One of them maneuvers himself into a position which is to the other's disadvantage, and then the other resigns and much bloodshed and loss of property are avoided—theoretically. Practically, if the soldiers knew that they were going to be pushed to the point where they would have to fight the way that men fought in Flanders and in France, they would not fight at all. Their chief object in fighting is their pay; and whichever general pays the best wages not merely in promises but in fact has at the outset a great advantage. Of course there is some fighting, and there is bound to be a casualty here and there; but soldiers who are used to winning battles by maneuvering with the object of receiving a decent living are not going to fight the way soldiers do who are willing to face death for what they count a sacred cause.

Just now, however, the struggle seems to have become more acute, and the resulting loss in dead and wounded is reported to have resembled that of what we of the Western World know as warfare.

The objects for which the two military chieftains, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, are now contesting are, nevertheless, not such as to fire Chinese hearts.

There are some Chinese who look upon China with the same patriotic feeling that the great majority of Americans have for America, or Englishmen for England, or Frenchmen for France. The number of such Chinese has increased greatly in the last ten years and is increasing. Still that number is comparatively small. The mass of Chinese love their native soil, but they do not love China as China. There has been no China for which they have been willing to die. Fighting and killing on a large scale never characterized any war by Chinese "for China;" and yet never in history has there been such fighting and such killing as in China. It is estimated that the Tai-ping Rebellion cost in human life ten times as much as the World War. Chinese are willing to die when necessary. They are probably more fearless of death than many peoples who are willing to sacrifice life in a national cause. The pacifism of China is due to a lack of what we call patriotism, and it is perfectly consistent with a most tyrannous and corrupt form of militarism.

This is why China is what President Roosevelt called "Chinafied." It was not because he was militaristic, but because he was anti-militaristic and at the same time patriotic that he warned his countrymen against Chinafying America. It is because there are Chinese that deplore both the militarism of China and the lack of patriotism of the Chinese that they are working to un-Chinafy China.

Ahead of these truly patriotic Chinese there is a long task. With such Chinese all in America should be sympathetic. As between the two military chieftains who have their armies arrayed against each other now for the purpose of controlling Peking, the seat of the only generally recognized Chinese Government, there seems to be not very much to choose from the point of view of those who are looking for the creation of a real Chinese republic. Some Americans, recalling that Chang Tso-lin has a record as a bandit and a reputation as a tool of the Japanese, are hoping for a victory by Wu Pei-fu. Other Americans, knowing that Sun Yat-sen, the best-known leader of popular self-government in China, has formed a sort of partnership with Chang against Wu, are hoping that Chang will win.

Whichever wins, there is likely to emerge a more unified China and a more widely spread national consciousness.

SUN YAT-SEN'S NUTCRACKER

WHEN the Manchu Empire was overthrown in 1911, the succeeding Republic, so called, was hailed throughout the world, but the Republic failed to function. The old vested interests of the Manchu rule, unrivaled for corruption and incompetence, have never been ousted successfully by the new order. The old officialdom still practices its sabotage in the machinery of popular government. These standpatters of the old Middle Kingdom have formed the sinews and brains of all the reactionary moves on China's political chessboard. When Sun Yat-sen was made Provisional President, they maneuvered him into retirement and they brought about the elevation of Yuan Shi-kai to the Presidency and egged him on to declare himself Emperor. Then, with the re-establishment of the Presidency instead of the new and meaningless imperial office, there grew up the authority of the provincial military governors called Tuchuns. In the intervening years these Tuchuns have been brought under the domination of super-Tuchuns. One of these super-Tuchuns appeared, not in China proper, but in that northern dominion which China claims but has never controlled—Manchuria. This man, Chang Tso-lin, uneducated but brilliant, established a military power which the Japanese were very glad to make use of

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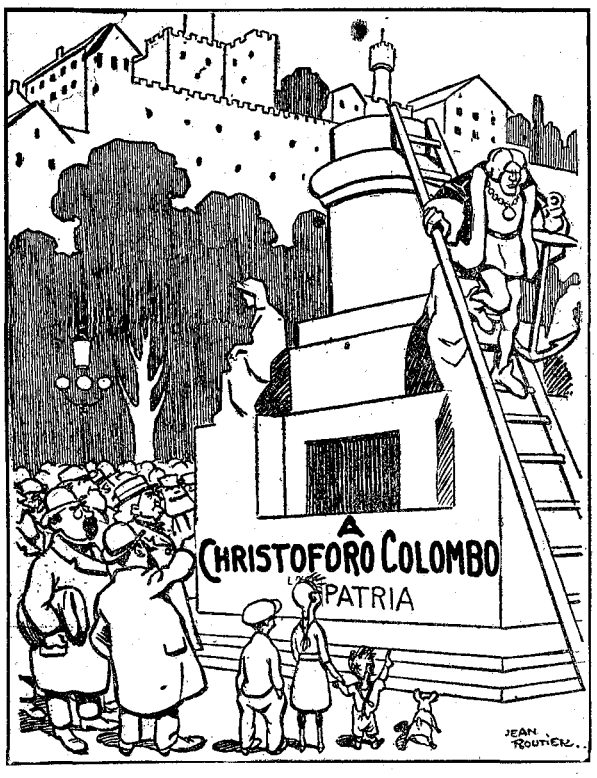
WHAT COMPANY DISCOVER YOU ABROAD?

(Cymbeline, Act IV, Scene 2)

Routier in Le Journal (Paris)



THERE ARE NO AMERICAN DELEGATES AT GENOA

"Why, where is Christopher Columbus off to?"

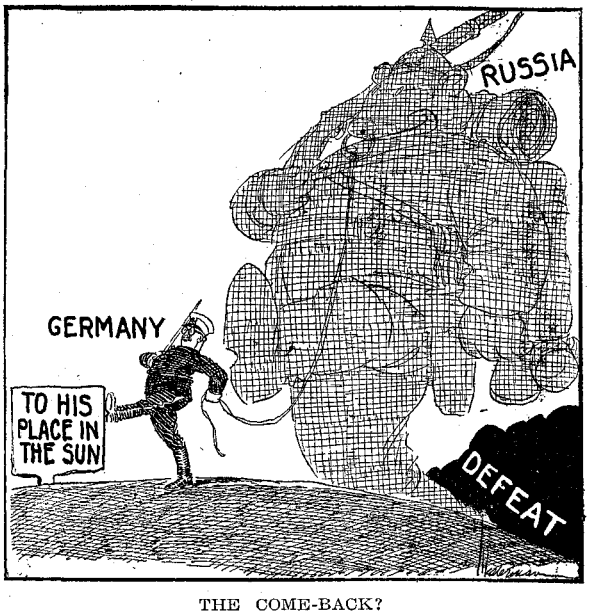
"He's no longer sure that America exists, so he is going away again to discover it."

From Georges Benoit-Lévy, Paris, France

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News

THE SAME OLD GAME!

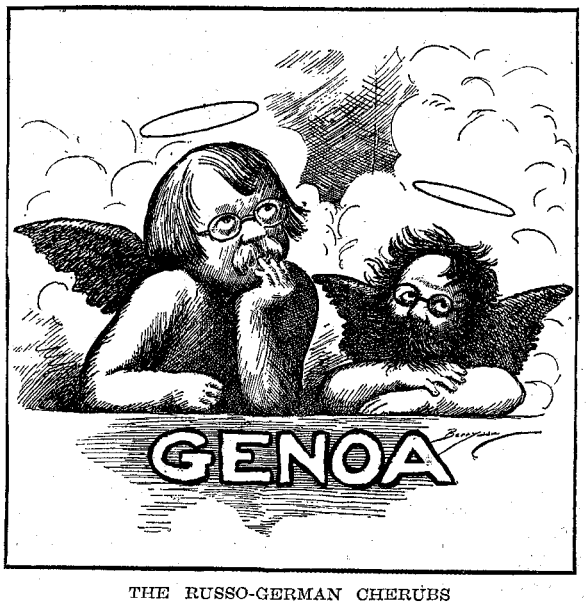
Westerman in the Ohio State Journal



THE COME-BACK?

From Paul H. Ramsey, Columbus, Ohio

Berryman in the Washington Evening Star



THE RUSSO-GERMAN CHERUBS

From Martha E. Hoyt, Washington, D. C.

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but nevertheless feared. It has been the common report for many months that this super-Tuchun has dominated the Chinese Government at Peking. Meanwhile Sun Yat-sen and his supporters, among them the old experienced Wu Ting-fang, had established the Southern Chinese Republic. These southerners, raising the battle-cry of constitutionalism, have championed Chinese unification, and behind them is whatever may exist in the way of Chinese democracy.

Between this Republic of the south and the military dictatorship of Chang in Manchuria there has been a military power under the control of a super-Tuchun by the name of Wu Pei-fu. What this Wu wants is what all Tuchuns want—command of the wealth of the country. He has practically that in the region along the Yangtse River. Against Wu Pei-fu the Government at Canton has been helpless because of its lack of military power. Now, however, Sun Yat-sen has apparently made a bargain with the Manchurian military chieftain, Chang Tso-lin, and is undertaking to crush Wu Pei-fu by a simultaneous movement against him from the south and north.

The nominal President of China, Hsu Shih-chang, a futile old mandarin who issues edicts from Peking to which no one need pay any attention, has declared his Government neutral in this civil war. Could anything seem to be more ridiculous? That alone is enough to show how far China is from being a nation.

If Chang Tso-lin outguesses Wu Pei-fu, the question will then arise whether he will carry out his alliance with Sun Yat-sen. If he does, his victory will place the men of the south in a position to control affairs at Peking, and become, therefore, dominant in the political affairs of China as a whole. If Wu Pei-fu shows that he can outguess Chang, it may be that Sun Yat-sen will then make a bargain with him, and in that case the men of the south will get influence at Peking. In either case, will the liberal and democratic movement that has its center at Canton really be able to control the successful militarists? Undoubtedly a sense of nationality, patriotism, love of liberty, and an understanding of the privilege and responsibilities of self-government are growing in China; but they will not grow up in a night, or in a year, or in a decade. So far as we can see, there is nothing involved in the issue between these two super-Tuchuns who are fighting their game of military chess which will be likely either to retard or to stimulate to any great degree the development of China toward unity and freedom.

BLOW FOR BLOW

Some of our readers who are not interested particularly in church organizations, who may be, in fact, rather bored by the discussion of subjects which church devotees find absorbing, may pass by as out of the field of their interest the statement printed on another page from a Commission of Christian Chinese. They may find it more to their liking than they think. It is a protest against the denominationalism which repels many Americans from the churches; it is a plea for genuineness in religious faith and life which many Americans, as well as these Chinese, fail to find because of the crust of tradition and cant phraseology; it is an affirmation of freedom to subject religious tradition and doctrine to the scrutiny of science, a freedom which many Americans believe is restricted by custom in this country and in other countries where Christianity has become crystallized into institutions; and it is a demand that religious faith express itself in insistence upon justice and mercy in both social and international relations. For generations America has been sending missionaries to China to strike at evils there. In this document Chinese have returned the blow and have struck at evils in this country. The blow is not aimed at America; but American sanctimoniousness and traditionalism, being in its way, cannot escape it. For the benefits which American missionaries have brought to China these Chinese are grateful; we have reason to be grateful in turn for the benefits which these Chinese Christians may produce in America.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE

So much has been said in the press about the attitude of the churches, their lack of adaptation to the needs of the times and their emphasis on forms and externalities, that it is a great pleasure to record the experience of a church which under wise leadership has proved that these criticisms are at least sometimes unjust and that there is power in an old and wealthy church to adapt its ministry to changed conditions. The Church of the Holy Trinity, on Brooklyn Heights, has just celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. To this church, originally a beautiful Gothic building ministering to the needs of a wealthy congregation, came in 1904 John Howard Melish as rector. Conditions have greatly changed since the church was built. Many wealthy families have moved away from Brooklyn Heights, where Trinity Church was erected. Scarcely had Mr. Melish entered on his duties when the church was confronted by a building problem. The beautiful spire was found badly disintegrated, and it became necessary to take down the whole spire above the belfry and much of the other exterior carving. The money was raised, but if the work of restoration was done the benevolent work of the church could not be provided for. The church counted humanity as of more value than the building, and the church was left without a spire. A guild house was erected. Special provisions were made for its use as a club-house. A superintendent was put in charge to direct athletics, and for seventeen years this club has held the interest of succeeding groups of men and boys numbering several thousand. A Girls' Friendly Society was added to the boys' club and other provisions were made for neighborhood work. The church, remaining true to its traditions, also remained true to that catholic spirit which often is, and always ought to be, characteristic of the Church of Christ, so that when, a few years ago, the ministers of different denominations in Brooklyn sought to obtain a general observance of Lent by a series of noon-day Community Lenten Services, Holy Trinity lent the use of its building for that purpose, and these services have been held since that time, generally attended by large congregations. We are sure that, measured by Christ's standards, the spiritual beauty of the work more than compensates for the loss of the physical beauty of the demolished spire.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, is one of the latest educational institutions to carry on a "drive" for funds. The authorities and alumni of that institution are endeavoring to raise about half a million dollars by July 1 next in order to obtain from the General Education Board an additional $150,000.

Bowdoin deserves in a peculiar fashion the attachment and interest, not only of its graduates, but of the American people, because it was the Alma Mater of two of the most distinguished figures in American literature—Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry W. Longfellow. The College was established in 1794 by an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, and Hawthorne and Longfellow were graduated in 1825. One of the Presidents of the United States, Franklin Pierce, was a graduate of Bowdoin, and Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, was educated at Bowdoin in the class of 1877, before he went into the United States Navy. In government Bowdoin produced Thomas B. Reed and Chief Justice Fuller. We

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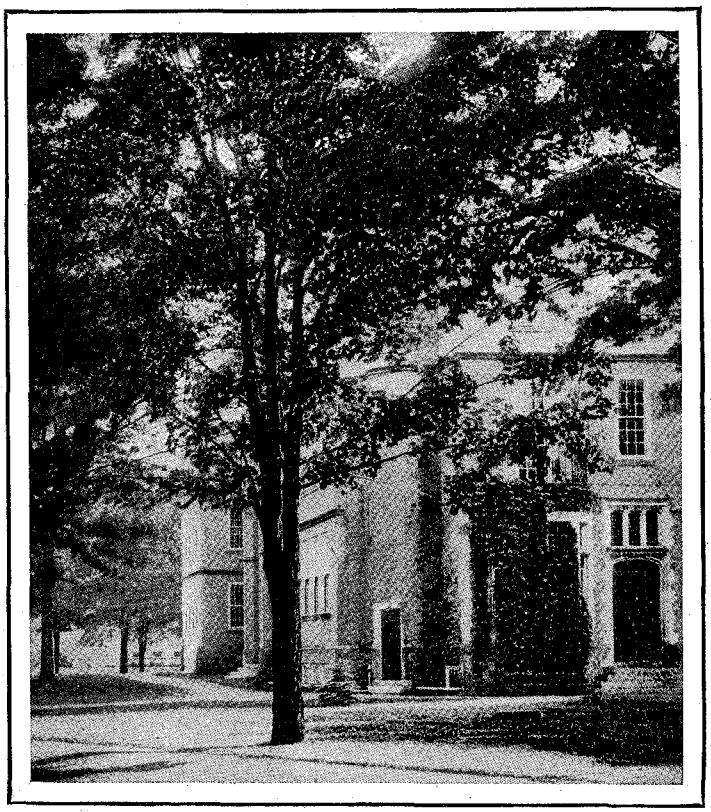
doubt if any college of its size in the United States has so large a percentage of internationally distinguished graduates.

Bowdoin has been in the past a distinctively literary institution, and we hope it will continue to be so. After all, literature, the record of human life on this planet, which enables men to know, as Matthew Arnold puts it, "the best that has been thought and said in the world"—we should add to this that literature is also the record of the best that has been done in the world—is the basis of true education. No amount of laboratories and machine shops, desirable as they are, can take the place of a literary atmosphere and influence in a scheme of broad general education.

Bowdoin is situated in a beautiful old New England town and has a delightful campus in which the influences of old traditions and of excellent examples of the modern architectural art are mingled. Atmosphere and tradition in education are two things that cannot be created by money alone. They require time and personality for their development. Bowdoin, fortunately, has a long and honorable history both in time and personality, and she can therefore contribute to the cause of education in this country some influences which newer and richer and bigger institutions can neither possess nor give. Scientific and industrial and vocational education, in which the United States is now the leader of the world, are eminently desirable; but the country ought not to forget those quiet oases in the hurly-burly of modern life which somehow or other do produce the type of men that Bowdoin has contributed to American civilization.



A CORNER OF THE BOWDOIN CAMPUS

THE WAR POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MAIL

It is not as well known as it should be that the present oppressive system of zone postage on second-class mail matter was adopted as an emergency war measure in 1917. There was a tacit agreement that the rates should be revised when the war pressure relaxed, but this understanding has never resulted in action. Under the law of 1917, passed without adequate hearing or investigation, the postage on newspapers and periodicals has increased year by year until it has reached the maximum fixed by the law, and is now continuing at that maximum.

For the first time in the history of the opposition to this special tax on intelligence, all classes of publishers who suffer from it have now united in a common attempt to procure justice. Newspapers and periodicals are getting together in urging upon Congress legislation which should repeal the last two increases in the zone rates—that is, the two increases which went into effect in the years 1920 and 1921. This would cut in two the increases which have taken place during and since the war, and the result would be that the Government would even then receive 175 per cent more than the pre-war rates.

Other industries have received relief; common justice indicates that similar action should be taken in respect to an industry which is not carried on solely for the purpose of making money, but also for the purpose of disseminating knowledge, encouraging reading, and diffusing general education and interest in public affairs. It is because of this special character attached to the sending out of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals that second-class postage rates was originally adopted. As the American Publishers' Conference states: "It is generally admitted that publications have become an inseparable part of our National life. There is nothing to supply the place of the home paper or favorite periodical, and nothing can compensate their influence. A vast majority of American citizens are dependent upon the press for intellectual companionship, because reading is the foundation of knowledge. The repressive policy of the Government as manifested in continuing war taxes is essentially uneconomical and demoralizing to the publishing industry and the reading public."

An address lately made by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. John H. Bartlett, to advocate a "Postal Improvement Week," congratulates the Department and the people on the immense expansion of the Postal Service and its value to the country. Incidentally, Mr. Bartlett states that there are thirty-three million copies of daily newspapers printed every day in this country, a large portion of which are handled by the Department, and that the greatest efforts are being made to see that the people get their newspapers promptly and regularly. This applies, of course, also to other periodicals, and it is an indication of the value and importance of periodical publication to the country. The total business turnover of the Department is about three billion dollars. This enormous business is carried on at a slight loss—about three per cent of the turnover; but Mr. Bartlett remarks that "we have done better during the past year than for many years previous" in making the business pay. This, then, would seem to be an auspicious time for reducing measurably a tax which, as it now stands, encumbers and injures vitally the very purpose for which the special and lower rate was originally and wisely determined upon to aid the circulation of newspapers and periodicals.

BOSS CROKER

The death of Richard Croker, perhaps the most famous of Tammany bosses, took place on his Irish estate, Glencairn Castle, to which he retired at the end of his political career with a

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fortune of at least $2,000,000, probably a good deal more. Croker's rule over New York City was not of the rawly predatory character that marked the Tweed régime. We do not know that he was ever proved definitely guilty of personal bribery and corruption. But he was a power, and there was little done in the way of large contracts or improvements or special privileges without the boss and his Tammany associates having early knowledge and chances for profit. So the whilom boss finally lived in a castle and managed his race horses and his country estate in the land he had left as the emigrant child of a village blacksmith.

Mr. Croker's early career was typical of that of the gangster of New York City in the period after the Civil War; he lived in a squatter's shanty at first, became a machinist, then a volunteer fireman (one of the surest old-time methods to get political "influence"), then leader of the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang, then a political henchman, and so on through various minor political offices, until John Kelly's death gave him a chance to seize the reins of Tammany Hall. Once he was accused of killing a man in a brawl, but there was little or no evidence, and the case was dismissed.

It may be said of Richard Croker that he was no hypocrite; he held firmly that the spoils belonged to the victor, and he played the game fairly according to its rules as he understood them. His power over men was largely due to the fact that his word was good and that he would stand by his friends through thick and thin.

The day of the old-type individual boss in the great cities has largely passed away; the power of political influence and dictation is still there, but it has been put into commission, so to speak; a coterie or combination with a plausible and nominally respectable man at the head takes nowadays the place of the Boss Kelly or Boss Croker of forty years ago. Perhaps the danger to a city's welfare is more insidious, but it is not quite so bold or brutal.

A PLEDGE TO BE FULFILLED

We suspect that a reference to the "Selective Service Act" will cause some of our readers to think twice before they are able to define exactly this epoch-making measure. The center of our attention has shifted greatly since 1917.

There are some, however, who have not forgotten this measure or what it meant to them. They are the officers and enlisted men who, under its provisions, entered the armies of the United States when we took up the gage of battle in the World War. Some of those who have particular reason to remember this measure are still in hospitals or are still suffering from the poison gas and shells which shattered their lives. Those disabled men who are also officers are pointing at the clause in the Selective Service Act which reads: "All officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the Regular Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army." As the Commander of the Association of Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War has pointed out: "The only pension allowed officers of the Regular Army for disability is retirement pay—and Congress told the emergency officer, by this act, that he, too, was to be pensioned in like manner—by being retired." Emergency officers in the Navy and the Marine Corps are already cared for on a basis on all fours with this provision. So also are those men who accepted provisional commissions in the Regular Army, although in training and experience they differed little, if any, from the men classed as emergency officers. It seems only fair that the emergency officers should be similarly taken care of.

There is a bill known as the Senate Bill 1565, which extends the right of retirement to emergency officers who suffer from at least thirty per cent permanent disability. It provides that their retirement money shall come from the Veterans' Bureau, and not from the retirement funds of the Regular Army—a provision designed to obviate opposition from the War Department. The bill has already passed the Senate. It seems right that it should pass the House and receive the President's signature.

Something of the experiences and mental attitude of our soldiers is shown in an article, written by a wounded officer who has spent more than two years in Governmental hospitals, which we hope to publish in an early issue. It is a plea for understanding which will move many.

(C) Keystone

MARSHAL JOFFRE WELCOMED IN NEW YORK CITY

The famous French Marshal is here seen with Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General at New York, on the Marshal's arrival from the West

JOFFRE

Even the title Maréchal, which denotes the highest military grade in the French army, seems not quite worthy of the man whom America greeted for a few days on his second visit to this continent and then bade farewell to as he sailed on April 29 for his home. There are some men whose simple greatness makes titles seem shabby. Joffre is one of these.

What proved Joffre's greatness was not a long career, but virtually a single and supreme act. And that act was not merely the product of military genius. It was the natural fruit of a moral character.

When the Germans began their assault upon France, there was but one thing for the French to do. They mobilized their armies according to the plan which had been prepared by the French Staff for such an exigency. Relying upon the neutralized territory of Belgium as a barrier against attack, the French had arranged to place their armies at the exposed frontier to the south of Verdun. When the orders for mobilization went forth, they could not

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be revised. Meantime, while the German armies swept up through Belgium unopposed except by the few troops that could be thrown in their way by the French, the Belgians, and the British, Joffre swung his troops around on Verdun as a pivot until the line stretched east and west between Verdun and Paris. There was time then for an advance from that point to meet the Germans. If the Germans could be encountered near the Belgian frontier and driven back, northern France would be saved. What pressure was brought upon Joffre to do this no evidence is needed to make clear; it can be imagined. Why leave this beautiful and rich portion of France to be ravaged by the Boche? It is easy enough for a man to sacrifice himself in order to attain a great object; but it requires simplicity, singleness of mind and heart, and great courage to sacrifice for a great object what Joffre was called upon to sacrifice—a great area of his beloved country. There between Verdun and Paris he waited. The Germans, counting on the volatile and impulsive character they attributed to the French, expected to find the French armies coming out to meet them, and so they sought the French flank somewhere between Paris and the coast; but they sought it in vain, for it was resting securely on the Fortress of Paris. Compelled, therefore, to attack in the center, they met their defeat; for there the resilient and impulsive character of the French soldier, which Joffre knew how to use when the time came to use it, showed itself in the rush upon the Germans even after the French lines were broken, and turned a seeming rout into the victory which four and a half years before the armistice won the war.

In this moral quality there is a resemblance between the French marshal, Joffre, and the American general, Grant, whose character as a military leader is the subject of an editorial on another page. It was exceptionally fitting that, just before his departure, Joffre should have been the chief figure at the unveiling of Grant's bust in the Hall of Fame, at New York University.

To Joffre, the great soldier and greater man, America owes the security which enabled her to prepare for her part in the final victory. The tribute which this country paid to him on his recent visit was one which may have fatigued him, but one which we hope he recognized as genuine and as fresh as that tribute which America paid him on his visit during the war. And it was a tribute to him, not only as a soldier and a man, but as a Frenchman. It was a recognition on the part of Americans of what they owe to the genius and spirit of France.

ON TRIAL FOR TREASON

IN the ancient court-house of Charles Town, West Virginia, in which John Brown was tried and convicted for treason against the United States, there have been arraigned for trial a number of labor leaders, officers of the United Mine Workers, on charges of treason against the State of West Virginia; with many others they are charged with murder also. We recall no other prosecution for treason against a State since 1787, when the leaders of Shays's Rebellion were convicted in Massachusetts, but not executed. The inciters of the Whisky Insurrection, Aaron Burr, John Brown, and Jefferson Davis were indicted for treason against the United States.

The nature of the treason charges, the events that led to the indictments, and the fact that those events were the culmination of a bitter struggle between the unions, striving to organize the West Virginia coal fields, and the operators, striving to keep the unions out, make the trials of National interest and of industrial significance.

Apportion blame and sympathy as one chooses, it is beyond dispute that we have had nothing since 1865 so closely resembling civil war as the march of the union miners and their sympathizers, last August and September. This invasion by several thousand men was met by forces of deputy sheriffs, State police, and armed citizens; machine guns as well as rifles were used; for nearly a week skirmishes took place; there was at least one pitched battle; only by the intervention of Federal troops was the trouble stopped and the miners disarmed and sent home. So strong is the hostile feeling to-day in Logan County, at which the invasion was directed, that when indictments were found it was necessary to ask for a change of venue to Charles Town, two hundred and fifty miles away. Nine of the prisoners, press accounts state, were brought to court handcuffed and chained, with a deputy sheriff holding the end of the long chain like a driver.

Treason against a State is defined much as is treason against the United States. It is alleged that these labor leaders raised forces and waged war against the State, that they defied the martial law that had been proclaimed in Mingo County (adjoining Logan), and that they counseled, aided, and abetted (constructively at least) in the killing of a certain deputy sheriff. Insurrection, robbery, and conspiracy are also charged. One young man, William Blizzard, the head of a sub-district of the United Mine Workers, has already been put on actual trial.

The prosecuting attorney declared his intention "to show that the purpose of levying this war on the part of the defendant and his co-conspirators was to destroy the sovereignty of West Virginia in the counties of Logan and Mingo." On the other hand, the defense's attorney declared that the coal counties of the State were notoriously ruled as an industrial autocracy through a vicious company-armed-guard system. He added: "The individual turmoil which has so long disgraced this section is a direct result of this system. It is a tribute to the sterling Americanism of the hardy mountaineers that they do not tamely submit to a forcible deprivation of their civil rights by an army of company guards. Governor Morgan was elected on a platform pledging the abolition of this system."

What kind of civilization, what kind of individual initiative, is there in a West Virginia mining "camp"?—they don't call it a town. One of the editors of the "Survey" in that paper's recent "Coal Graphic" number made a striking picture of things as he found them:

> No one owns his own house; he cannot acquire so much as title to property. No one runs a store, operates a garage, or sells groceries or haberdashery to his fellow-townsmen. No one amuses them in a movie theater. . . .
>
> It is not quite accurate to say that no one does these things. The coal company does them all. It owns all the houses and rents them to the miners. It owns the store, the pool-room, the movie theater, and often helps to build the school and the church. It often owns the Y. M. C. A. building, if there is one. The company employs the physician and collects a small sum monthly from each miner to help pay him. Sometimes it supplements the salary of the teacher and assists the minister in making both ends meet.
>
> The company owns all the land and everything upon it. It therefore controls the life and activities of the little community. It is responsible for the sanitation; if sewage disposal is adequate, the credit belongs to the employer.
>
> The company's ownership sometimes extends to the roads, so that it can control ingress and egress. In some counties the company is the employer of the deputy sheriffs, and is therefore responsible for police supervision. In Logan County the operators paid out $61,000 last year, as the president of the Logan Coal Operators' Association testified before the Kenyon Committee, in salaries for deputy sheriffs.

The defense contends that the miners' march was not against the State or its sovereignty, but against "repression of free speech and free assemblage and the other intolerable conditions maintained

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by the operators in the mining districts." The prosecution avers that the mine-owners were entitled to protection from the State, and that the march was an attempt to unionize the miners by force.

It would be improper and unfair to comment on the issues and evidence of a criminal trial before they go to the jury. One thing, however, is just plain Americanism: Order must be preserved and disorder punished. But it must be done by the responsible officers of State or Nation. There has been an overbearing attitude among both unions and capitalists. Associations of both kinds have been laying down the law and enforcing their own behests. The public will not endure too much of this. Mr. Gompers has lately made the greatest error of his life in saying that organized labor has no use for the courts. On the other hand, we want no private armies, generaled and paid by employers. The right of free speech and free peaceable meeting and discussion is not worth much if the decision as to what those rights mean is to be left to privately paid armed guards or if one party to an individual dispute is allowed to pay deputy sheriffs. The New York "Tribune" asserts editorially: "It was the purpose of the leaders of the Mingo marchers to organize Logan and Mingo Counties by force, but the coal operators of those two counties had previously, and since then have, resisted by force even a discussion of unionization."

The courts and the Legislatures still function; to them and to public sentiment must be left the task of deciding what should be done to lessen the tyranny and obstinacy of unions of labor and associations of capital whenever and wherever injury to the community's interest exists.

A MATTER OF NAVAL MORALE AND NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT

AN adequate navy may be defined as consisting of the right number of ships with the right sized crew, with the right kind of spirit. The Armament Conference provided for the right number of ships. Congress seems to have set its heart upon destroying the two other factors in our definition.

Some of the possible danger to the spirit of the Navy may be glimpsed in a letter which came to us not long ago from a naval officer's wife. She writes:

> We have no vote, we have no political power, therefore we are the only direction in which economies can be made. We do not feel at all that our end is due to the wholly admirable Hughes or the Conference, you see. But, if we must be eliminated for politics, can't it be done with dignity? It seems incredible that, as we have heard, we are to be cut and cut in pay until we have to resign to exist. My husband, with many others, was demoted in January, losing the rank he won in the war and $70 a month. Now we are all to have another cut in June. Here is our personal dilemma (and I know of many others much more serious): Our boy's teeth-straightening must stop, our application for a good school for him in 1923 must be withdrawn, he must be taken now from an excellent school here (giving the first adequate instruction of our roving lives) and placed in a particularly poor public school, we must give up some or all of our precious life insurance, we must go in debt for uniforms (bha!), and we must sell at a great sacrifice our home in New York State, which we inherited and which has been in my husband's family for many generations. For the lack of enough to pay the upkeep, we must lose all we had to depend upon for old age. Through all the years of deprivation, separation, and striving to keep out of debt, Service people have cherished the idea that theirs was a very honorable calling and that eventually they would be given enough to pay the expenses of their difficult, expensive, transient life. The war seemed to bring this consummation nearer—and now!

In replying to this naval officer's wife, we suggested that we might wish to publish some of her letter in The Outlook. She has written us again:

> It occurs to me that some one may say to The Outlook, as is frequently said to us: "But look at Captain and Mrs. Blank and the So-and-So's. Don't tell me Navy people are poor!" This is a most unfortunate feature of our plight and a difficult one to speak of. More and more are our officers marrying rich wives. And that is the Prussian system, isn't it? More and more of them are going in debt, and the younger ones marry with the idea that children are out of the question.
>
> One of the saddest features is the long separation of families, for the wives are no longer able to follow the ships or to meet their husbands in any port that the ships may be in for weeks or months. They have not money for traveling expenses, nor for the cheapest boarding-places.
>
> An item which those in civil life never think of is the constantly recurring expense of moving, which normal housekeepers know only once or twice in a lifetime. Each time a family moves and resettles there is both the big initial expense and the cost of stocking a house. Innumerable times I've given or thrown away remaining groceries and standard provisions only to duplicate them in a new place in a few days, weeks, or months.
>
> And now the income tax, from which we were exempt during the war, is again visited upon us. And the very best Senator Wadsworth (our true friend) can hope to get for us—the best, mind, and they doubt being able to get that much—is less than we have had these last two years.
>
> Ah, well!

Accidental financial reverses and disaster come to people in all walks of life. But such a change in the standard of living as is portrayed in the extracts from the letters which we have published here are changes which are products of a real and controllable injustice. Officers of the Army and Navy have never been paid in accordance with their responsibilities. In a partial exchange for this low standard of pay they have had permanent employment, assurance of retirement pay, and last, but not least, the satisfaction of performing a public service. The dangerous cut in the naval personnel and the reduction in pay will do much towards the elimination of this intangible but powerful benefit. According to an estimate upon which we think we can rely, the maintenance of a Navy with a personnel in accordance with the treaty ratio would cost each person in the United States less than one dollar a year. Even if Congress in its wisdom decides to ignore the ratio established by the treaty, it should at least do what it can to keep faith with the naval personnel which remains.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

"WISE men learn from the experience of others, fools learn only from their own," is an old proverb. There is one lesson which we may all wisely learn from the life of General Grant, which began a hundred years ago—he never assumed a responsibility which did not belong to him, and he never evaded a responsibility which did belong to him.

It is difficult for the men of this generation to comprehend the perplexity of the problem which confronted the people of this country at the outbreak of the Civil War. The issue seems simple to us now, but not so then. There were Union men in the South and secessionists in the North, men who did not believe in slavery fighting to extend it and men who were indifferent to slavery fighting to overthrow it, men who were passionately determined to retain the seceding States and men who wished to let the erring sisters go, men to whom compromise was more abhorrent than war and men to whom war was more abhorrent than compromise, and men who were dazed by the sudden catastrophe and wondered what it all meant. "What are you-uns coming down here to fight we-uns for?" asked a captured mountaineer of his Northern captor.

The Union army shared this per-

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plexity. Some Union generals returned fugitive slaves to their masters and promised to put down slave insurrection with an iron hand; others accepted fugitive slaves and set them to work digging earthworks; and two generals issued emancipation proclamations. The proposal to arm the slaves and enlist them in the Northern armies aroused in Northern circles great enthusiasm and equally great indignation. General Butler's ingenious solution of the problem was largely accepted; he said fugitive slaves were contraband of war, and the term "contraband" remained a popular title of free Negroes throughout the war. Some men entered the war furious at the leaders who had endeavored to destroy the Union, some with a sincere and patriotic desire to fight as little and as gently as possible, so as not to increase the sectional hostility. Seward's device to provoke a war with England so as to unite North and South in a common defense furnishes a curious illustration of the futile hope entertained by some in the North that the Civil War might somehow be made inconclusive and short-lived.

When the Union was threatened by Civil War and the guns of the revolutionists were turned on Sumter, Captain Grant tendered his services in defense of the country which had given him his education, and from that time to the end he was animated by a single desire—the desire of a soldier to win the war. All political questions he left to the political authorities. He promised neither to return fugitive slaves nor to emancipate them. What his views were about slavery were not, I think, given to the public.

These views certainly did not enter into or in any way affect his campaigning. He was a soldier; the soldier's responsibility he took, and he took no others.

In a letter to his father from Corinth, Mississippi, August 3, 1862, he wrote:

> I am sure that I have but one desire in this war, and that is to put down the Rebellion. I have no hobby of my own with regard to the Negro, either to effect his freedom or to continue his bondage. If Congress passes any law and the President approves, I am willing to execute it. Laws are certainly as binding on the minority as the majority. I do not believe even in the discussion of the propriety of laws and official orders by the army. One enemy at a time is enough, and when he is subdued it will be time enough to settle present differences.

At first he had no soldiers under him, only the material out of which soldiers are made. His first engagement was the capture of Belmont. It could be only temporarily held, however. The raw troops were disorganized by their victory. Instead of pursuing the enemy they set about plundering, while their colonels shouted and made stump speeches for the Union. Before they could be reformed they were surrounded by Confederate troops reinforced from the river. The intelligence was brought to Grant, whose reply was: "If that is so, we must cut our way out as we cut our way in." They did so, and he was the last to land on a transport protected by a Federal gunboat. I was at that time living in Indiana, and well remember the enthusiasm with which we greeted the report of his response to a suggestion of surrender: "We have whipped them once, and I think we can do it again." It gave courage not only to his troops but to the people of the Northwest, who were impatient with the slow progress of the pick-and-shovel campaign conducted by more conservative generals, and who instinctively felt, what General Grant subsequently affirmed, that when neither party is well disciplined nothing is gained by delay. The one party can take advantage of delay as well as the other. The same eager and adventurous spirit accomplished, without orders or, I believe, even permission from the cautious Halleck, the unconditional surrender of Forts Henry and Donelson in the Cumberland River, which gave to General Grant throughout the West the sobriquet of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

A year and a half later came the surrender of the Confederate forces to General Grant of what had been supposed by friend and foe to be an impregnable fortress. The Vicksburg campaign has always seemed to me the most romantic feat of the Civil War. I refer to it here, however, not to emphasize the generalship which planned and accomplished this result, but because it illustrates in a remarkable manner the type of courage which from start to finish characterized General Grant. To run a fleet of gunboats and transports past the batteries at Vicksburg when "only two of the steamboat masters were willing to encounter the danger," to undertake this hazard only with volunteers (and only such were taken), then to cross the Mississippi below Vicksburg and put the Federal army between two Confederate armies, one in Vicksburg, the other coming to its relief, to whip the one and then capture the other, required the kind of courage which takes responsibilities and invites risks of disastrous failure, risks to others as well as to one's self, in order to achieve success. This seems to me, when accompanied by good judgment and wise supervision of details, to be perhaps the highest form of courage known to history.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

FIVE MEN THAT EUROPE WATCHES

THE OPENING HOURS OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM GENOA

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

WE are in the Palazzo San Giorgio, a picturesque building dating from 1200 and the century-old seat of the Genoese merchant princes. There were doubtless enough seats in the hall for the princes; but there are not near enough seats up here for the hundreds of journalists now in Genoa. Doubtless the Genoese did not expect so many.

Below is spread out an enormous green-covered table, parallel with the sides of the room. The table is very much larger than the one I saw at the Washington Conference—indeed, at the sides are double rows of seats for the delegates to this International Economic Conference, in addition to the seats at the top and bottom. Back of all these are the seats for the attachés and experts and other notabilities; here, again, the seats are very many more in number than at Washington.

The people are assembling. At the middle of the table opposite me at the other end of the hall is the Italian delegation; to its right the French, and to its left the British. Beginning right and left down each side of the great square are the Japanese and the Belgians, respectively. Now the Germans are coming in; they are being shown places quite down the side—rather a change from their expected position in the world when they began the late war. And now, most curiously awaited of all

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come the Russians and appropriately find their seats at the bottom table, as becomes the humblest. To the general surprise, among their subordinates they introduce two women, and these women, like most of the other Russians here, vaguely recall Tartar and Mongol types.

Just under where I sit are two nobler figures. Monsignore Signori, Archbishop of Genoa, in his crimson robe and red beretta, is speaking with General Gonzaga. Heroic in size, a blaze of decorations covering his breast, the General wears more proudly an empty sleeve. In this vast room, with place for a thousand persons, these are the most striking figures. But, if I do not miss my guess, they will seemingly decrease in apparent size and importance and the figures of certain civilians will become proportionately great.

One of those civilians, a man hitherto unknown in America, now rises in the middle of the row opposite me. He is calling the Conference to order. He is the Prime Minister of Italy and the head of the Italian delegation. His name is Facta. With his long white mustache in a grand military sweep, he looks like a cavalry officer who has left his uniform at home. But he speaks like a hard-headed Wall Street man. That is the kind of business person they raise in this business town of Genoa and in the adjoining province of Piedmont, from which Facta comes. Giolitti, also a Piedmontese, and many times Premier, is such a person too. It may be held that he is really Prime Minister now, for Facta has long been his lieutenant. That does not mean, however, that Facta, sixty-one years old, has not made his own mark. He has. He was hardly over the prescribed age when he became Consigliere Comunale, or city father of his home town of Pinerolo, and was not yet in the thirties when he was made Pro-Sindaco, or Vice-Mayor. For nine terms he has been a Representative in Parliament. A lawyer and jurist of distinction, he has been valuable there, as also in various Cabinet positions, especially as Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance. A Radical Liberal, he enjoys the confidence of all parliamentary groups, and now he is making a further favorable impression by his short address of welcome (immediately translated into English and French); and by his longer inaugural address as President he will doubtless deepen that impression.

David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister and head of the British delegation, now rises to propose Facta as permanent President of the Conference. Lloyd George is no sooner on his feet than he receives the compliment of dead silence and intense attention, as, indeed, is due to the dominating figure here; for to him more than to all others put together is the credit for calling this Conference—perhaps he wants it to cloak his hitherto very questionable Russian policy. His is an ungraceful figure; a massive man, he seems like a chunk from an oak-tree trunk. His face is softened by his yellowish hair and mustache, by the merry twinkle in his eye, and by his ready smile. From that massive frame you rather expect a bass voice, and are surprised at hearing a tenor instead. As its Welsh owner uses it without the usual English hesitation—the guttural hemming and hawing—the voice has a grateful sound. It produces just the tone needed for the ingratiating and persuasive effect desired.

And now there rises the appropriate seconder of the motion, a virile figure, the energetic ex-Premier Barthou, head of the French delegation. His is the most resonant and sonorous voice so far.

Of course Facta is chosen, and of course he makes an admirable inaugural address.

Now Lloyd George rises again. In his hand he holds a lot of notes on little slips of paper and whips on his glasses to consult them. Then he whips off his glasses and speaks directly to his audience for a moment, only to repeat the process. His gestures are not remarkable, the favorite one being to slap one hand upon the other. He speaks with great clearness and lucidity.

Then Barthou. He made a ringing speech. Then Ishii, the head of the Japanese delegation, whose speech was read for him in French by one of his subordinates, and in such amazing French that a near neighbor of mine sighed: *"Mon Dieu, comme c'est difficile de comprendre le japonais!"* Then a terse speech from Theunis, head of the Belgian delegation, received with much applause, in which it was easy to see a persistence of the special sympathy for his outraged country.

When the president announced that the German delegation had the floor, particular interest was manifested. The worthy Wirth, Chancellor of Germany, arose, but speedily wore out the patience of the audience as soon as it had satisfied itself with a good look at his solid and portly person. Perhaps the memory of the tragic treachery at Gleiwitz a day or two before, where twenty French soldiers had been slaughtered—a foretaste of the war of revenge—made him keep his voice low in a speech about three times too long. As to the length, one of my companions whispered: "Wirth is trying to make up for the international conferences from which the Germans have been excluded." As to the conciliatory matter of the speech, however, a neighbor on the other side muttered contemptuously: *"Ces ne sont que des phrases"*—they are only phrases; meaning that the big Württemberger's generalizations had nothing to do with the particular things he wanted to "put over." The long address was then read by a German "expert" in indifferent French and English. People were getting impatient. Popular interest here has not concerned itself very much with the Germans in general, anyhow. They have been discounted in advance. The man in the street felt that he knew thus about what the Germans would say. But he did not know what the Russians would say. Hence the greater interest in them. Anyway, what a difference between lively Lloyd George and ponderous Wirth!

And now comes the Russians' turn. Tchitcherin rises. He is Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs and vice head of the Russian delegation, Lenine reserving the headship for himself should he decide to come. Tchitcherin has a rather tall, somewhat stooped

P. & A. Photos

THE CENTRAL FIGURE AT THE CONFERENCE—LLOYD GEORGE GETTING SNAPPED BY A GROUP OF CAMERA MEN

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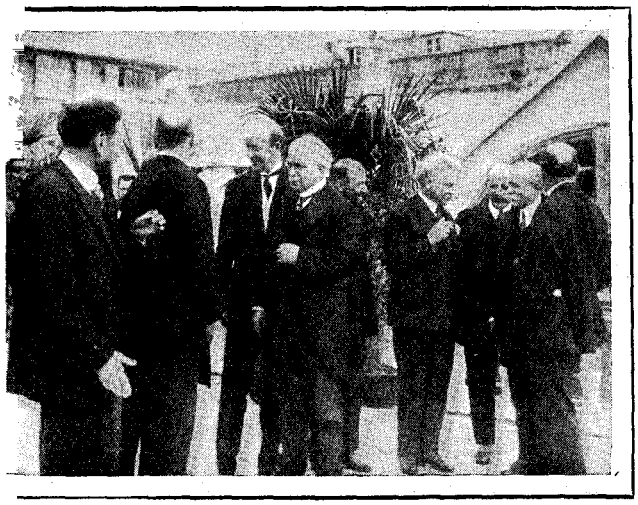

del & Herbert

LLOYD GEORGE (CENTER) AND SIGNOR SCHANZER OF THE ITALIAN DELEGATION (LEFT FOREGROUND)

(C) Underwood

A GROUP OF RUSSIAN SOVIET DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE, PHOTOGRAPHED AT RAPALLO

Left to right—Litvinoff, Verowsky, Joffe, General Vachowsky, Nowiosky and (standing) Sliwkin

ure, inexpressive eyes, and monotonous voice, and yet we, who had expected to find a typical Bolshevik, are rprised to see revealed rather the ore aristocratic person once in the ar's service. There is also another rprise. Facta, Lloyd George, Barthou, irth, have spoken in their native ngues. Thus Tchitcherin? Not he! e knows that it would not get him ywhere. He speaks—or rather innes—without hesitation, but also with-it haste, in beautiful French. Now at he finishes, he immediately begins ain and delivers the speech once more beautiful, if somewhat labored, Engsh! The speech is a generalization as economic Russia and her importance the world. But Tchitcherin (the alians pronounce it as we do, but they ell it "Cicerin," which looks simpler) so proposes the consideration of a subct which he must very well have own had been excluded from the enda—the official list of subjects to be nsidered at the Conference.

This brought instant thunder from arthou. Evidently he plays with all is cards on the table and face up! A ember of the French Academy, he nows precisely how to describe what ose cards mean. He is speaking with arpness and severity. Perhaps he ight be less categorical and perempry; perhaps it is not necessary to hamer out each syllable, as a meticulous choolmaster would do. But what ould you? There are the Boches and e Bolsheviks right in front of Barthou, nd Tchitcherin's proposal shows how eady they are to trip up the order of he Conference to the discomfiture of the rench.

Now comes again the Lloyd George nor voice. Oil is being poured on the oubled waters. How would the Welshan's far-famed opportunism now show itself? We are apparently listening to paternal address. It now becomes a riendly conversation, and now an after-dinner speech. Lloyd George is humorous, ironical, jovial, serious. In his earlier "set speech" he has already shown the combination of these qualities, saying that a citizen of Genoa was the discoverer of America and, "as Genoa discovered America to Europe, I am hopeful that Genoa once more will render another immortal service by rediscovering Europe to America."

Amid the startled and angry countenances all about him, Lloyd George now remarks that "there is nothing more explosive than a Peace Conference." Somehow, this seems all of a sudden to warm the austere hall of the ancient merchant princes, whose colossal statues have been coldly looking down upon us from their niches. The Welshman supports the Frenchman but appeases the Russian by gentle banter. Finally, Lloyd George lets down Tchitcherin with a dull thud. Still in apparently tender tones, but now with menace in them, he warns: "The European ship is too heavily laden. Do not add to the weight, Mr. Tchitcherin. It might sink the ship and perhaps you would be one of the drowned. Finish this voyage without trying to put your hand on the rudder. We will welcome you on another voyage when we know what kind of a passenger you are."

International

DR. WIRTH, GERMAN CHANCELLOR (LEFT), CONVERSING WITH TCHITCHERIN, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

The Conference will need Lloyd George's nimble brain and lambent wit to steer straight through its complexities of subjects, but especially to steer straight through its varying and variable human makeup. Lloyd George can help it do both, because he is both politician and statesman. A politician knows men, and he knows men. A statesman knows about things, and so does he. But a man who really knows men through and through, as Roosevelt did and as Lloyd George does, a man who does not know men only half-way, as do most so-called politicians, is perhaps harder to find than is a statesman. So Lloyd George may not be far wrong when he says that he has known many statesmen but few real politicians.

The Conference will need even more, I believe, the backbone of a Barthou, who cannot forget the scorn of another ex-Premier's words, those of Clemenceau, "We do not treat with criminals." Yet if France is now represented at Genoa and America not, it is because the position of France is very different from ours, no matter how great the basic feeling of friendship between the two Republics.

At all events, on the opening day of a great international Conference like this, could you get together as chief representatives five more differing men—the shrewd Briton, the incisive Frenchman, the very up-to-date Italian, the solid Teuton, the mystic Slav?

Genoa, April 10, 1922.

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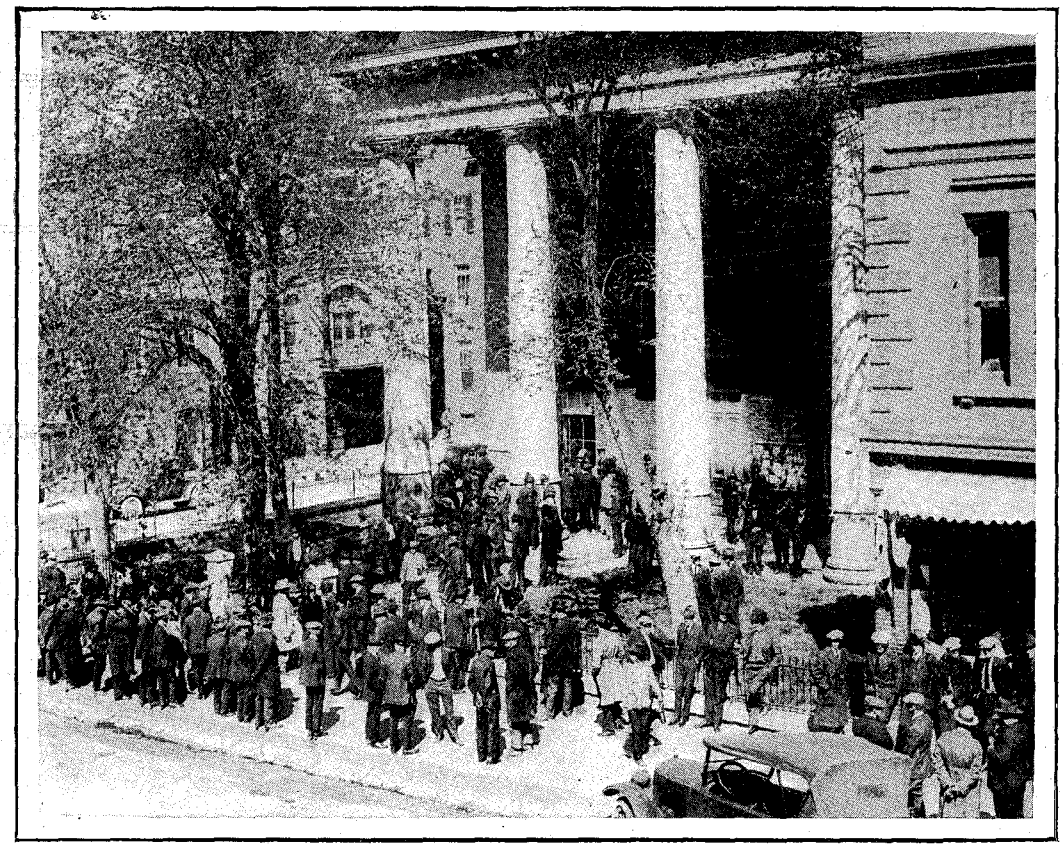
THE TRAGEDY OF INDUSTRIAL WAR



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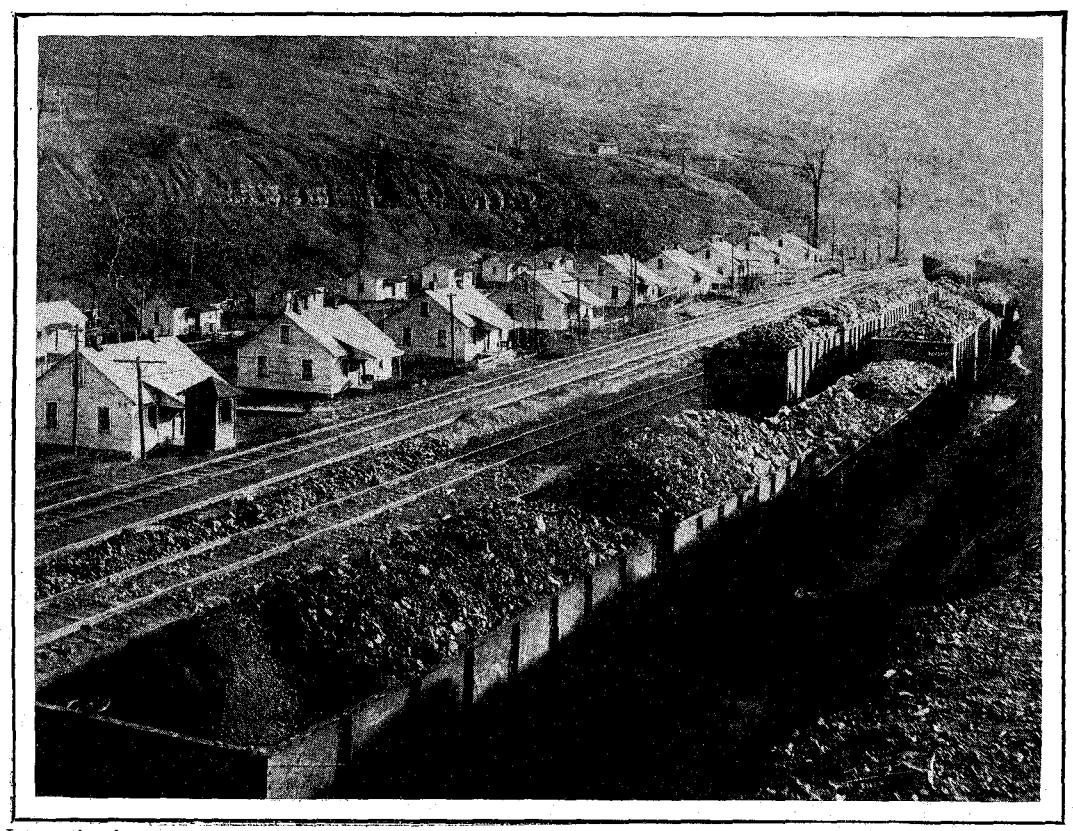
THE JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CHARLES TOWN, WHERE MINERS ARE ON TRIAL FOR TREASON

In this historic town John Brown was tried and sentenced to death for treason in 1859. Twenty-three miners have been placed on trial here on the same charge



International

A TYPICAL MINING SETTLEMENT IN HARRISON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

This is one of the largest coal-producing sections in the State. Striking miners are said still to reside here in houses erected and owned by the operators

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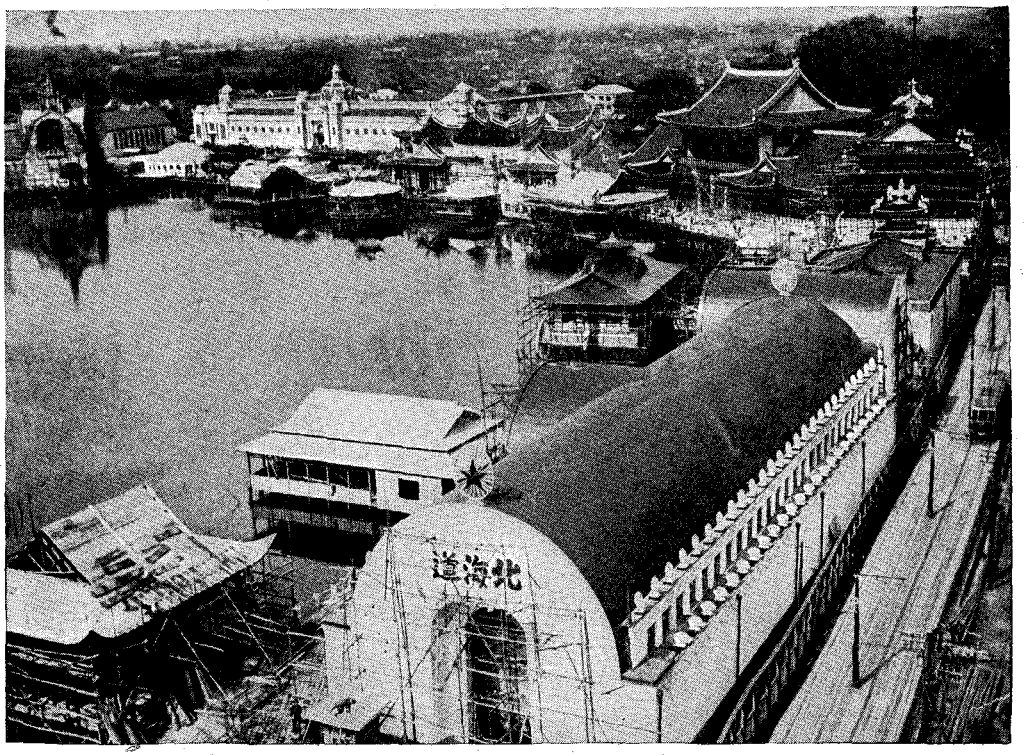
EXPOSITIONS EAST AND WEST

THE PEACE COMMEMORATIVE EXHIBITION IN TOKYO, JAPAN

Permanent buildings costing millions have been erected for this exhibition, which is one of the greatest of its kind ever held in Japan



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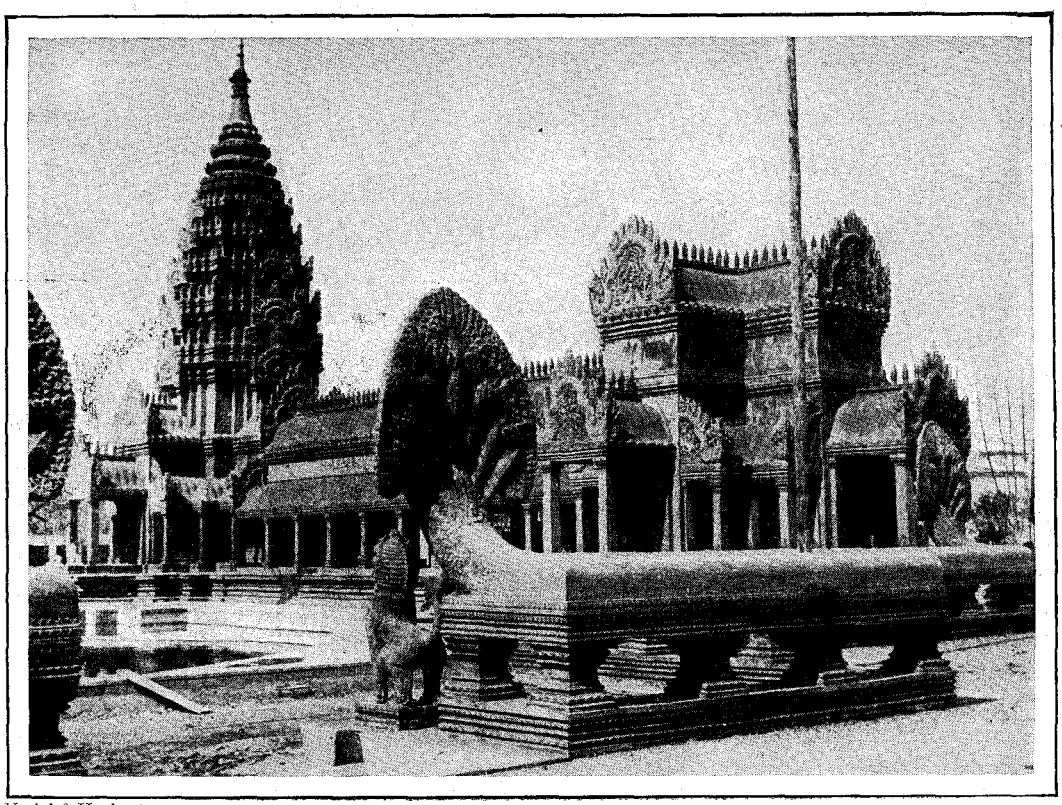

Kadel & Herbert

FRENCH COLONIAL EXPOSITION AT MARSEILLES, FRANCE

The French Government has erected many handsome buildings for this Exposition, which are restorations of the ruined temples and palaces of Angkor made known to the West by the vivid writing of Pierre Loti. The Emperor of Annam has, it is reported, opened the Exposition in person

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MOTHER THOUGHTS

BY MARTHA M. F. HUBBELL

I WOULD go proudly
And bow my head no more.

How can I walk humbly
Before High God,
Bearing on my shoulders
This immeasurable load?

My burden of the loss of him,
So great it is, and sore,
I must go proudly,
And bow my head no more.

FITTING SOLDIERS TO FARMS IN CANADA

BY D. M. LE BOURDAIS

IN the autumn of 1917, like many another Canadian soldier's wife in those war-weary months, Bertha Stauffer, of Leduc, Alberta, received the dread intelligence that her husband had made the supreme sacrifice; and she realized that she was left alone to face the future, with her two boys, six and seven years of age, to support and educate.

While the pensions which Canada pays the dependents of soldiers who died as a result of service overseas compare very favorably with those paid by any other country that participated in the war, and in most cases are more generous, they are at best only a guaranty against actual want; they are not capable of supplying the little luxuries which by most people are nowadays considered necessities. And, be that as it may, Mrs. Stauffer was a true mate for a warrior; she was not content to sit quietly and live upon the proceeds of a pension.

As it happened, early in that same year Parliament had passed an act with the double object of re-establishing returned soldiers into civil life and increasing the supply of agricultural products. Food-rationing was at its height, and a concerted effort was being made to place every available acre under cultivation. Many men were being discharged from the army unfit for further fighting who had had previous experience on the land and whose disabilities were not sufficiently serious to interfere very greatly with farming operations. But two or three years' absence from Canada and the financial sacrifice usually entailed thereby rendered it practically impossible for the great majority of these men to acquire the necessary equipment. Therefore provision had been made whereby duly qualified returned soldiers could receive loans from the Government for the purpose of purchasing raw or improved land, providing live stock and implements, and making permanent improvements.

Originally this financial assistance was designed only to enable those soldiers who had filed on the free homesteads of the northwest to secure equipment and make improvements; but, the free lands proving less extensive than was at first taken for granted, the scheme was made applicable for the purchase and improvement of raw or improved lands in any part of Canada. To administer the act a board of three commissioners was created and local advisory committees were appointed in the principal centers throughout the Dominion.

The Soldiers' Settlement Act being applicable to women, either the dependents of soldiers or those who had themselves taken an active part in the war (such, for instance, as nurses), and having been reared on a farm, Mrs. Stauffer decided to take advantage of the provisions of the act. She looked around for a suitable piece of land, and near Sexsmith, Alberta, in the far-famed Peace River District, finally succeeded in locating a nice half-section—one quarter-section as a homestead, and the other by virtue of her being a war widow. It was good land, but much of it was covered with brush and would require clearing.

By this time the season of 1918 had

ALBERTA SOLDIER SETTLERS' WIVES IN CONVENTION. SEVENTY WOMEN AND TWENTY-EIGHT BABIES CAME TO RED DEER FOR THIS CONVENTION. MANY OF THE WOMEN HAVE RECENTLY COME FROM OVERSEAS TO MAKE A HOME IN THIS COUNTRY

Instruction on subjects of interest to women on a farm home was given and entertainment was provided by the people of Red Deer. Transportation was paid by the local branch of the Red Cross at Red Deer

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practically passed, and not a great deal could be done in the nature of agricultural operations that year; but the Government advanced a preliminary loan of $300 in order that a start might be made in clearing and breaking the land and assembling some of the materials to be used in the construction of the farm buildings.

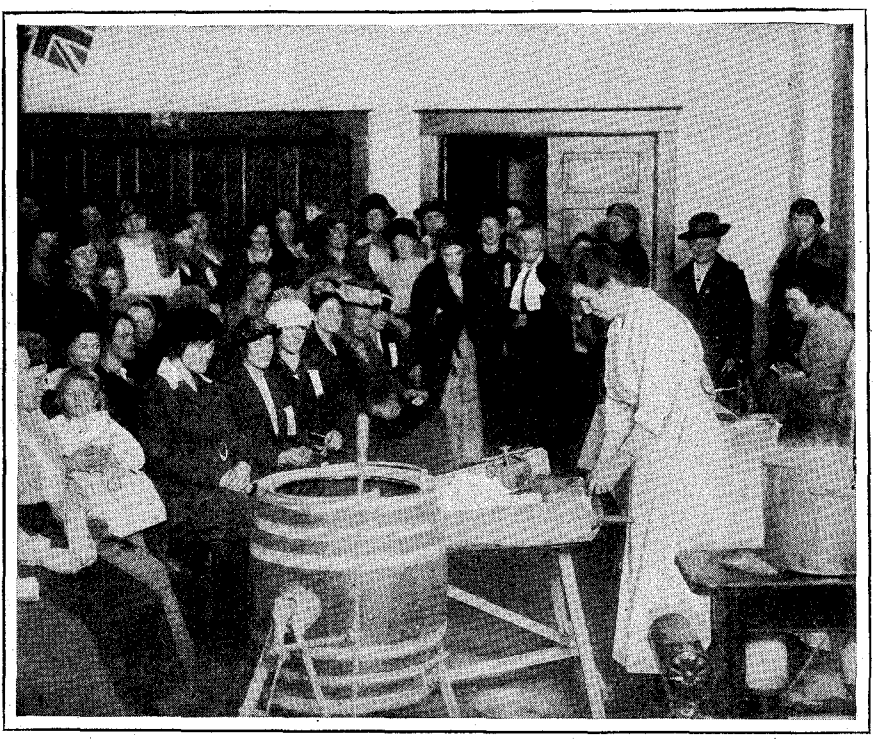
To the city dweller there can be nothing more desolate than the picture of one of these new homesteads in the Canadian northwest. It is probably a considerable distance from the nearest railway and the nearest village—or it would not be open for homestead purposes. Generally speaking, the homesteader must be a real pioneer and must expect to go beyond the thin fringe of civilization. When he first arrives upon his location with his initial supply of building materials and his inadequate farming equipment and sits down beside the small heap which they make upon the face of the countryside, and looks forward to all the hardship and toil that are entailed in his proposed attempt to carve out a home for himself and his family, his makeup must indeed contain no small element of the heroic if he is not to waver in his determination.

Early the next spring Mrs. Stauffer was back at the homestead. The Board had granted a further loan of $1,500 for the purchase of live stock, farm implements, fencing, and building materials. Before the end of April the little dwelling was sufficiently near completion for her to move in. Up to this time the work had been done under the supervision of the field staff of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, but now Mrs. Stauffer took personal charge of her homestead and hired a capable man to do the heavy work. Of course she still had the benefit of the advice of the Board's supervisor, whose duty it was to make periodical visits.

It was not possible that first season of actual farming to get much land under crop, as there was so much unproductive work to be done, but six acres were seeded to oats. And during the summer the clearing and breaking continued. The last loan having been expended, and, in the opinion of the Board, wisely expended, an additional loan of $1,000 was granted in July to enable her to buy horses and cattle and to complete the buildings. By October fifty-six acres had been broken, a mile and a half of fencing had been erected, and forty tons of hay had been cut and stacked.

Needless to say, the revenue from the farm that first year was not very great; but Mrs. Stauffer had raised sufficient feed to maintain her stock throughout the winter, and from the sale of cream, butter, and eggs was able to support herself and her boys.

The homesteader's life, however, is beset by many anxieties. Mrs. Stauffer was looking forward to the winter with a certain feeling of security in the possession of a few good cattle and sufficient hay to feed them, when six head



DEMONSTRATION IN BUTTER-MAKING AT THE SHORT COURSE FOR SOLDIER SETTLERS' WIVES AT RED DEER, ALBERTA. SEVENTY WOMEN ATTENDED THIS DEMONSTRATION, WATCHING EVERY STEP IN THE MAKING OF GOOD BUTTER

died from eating poisonous weeds. But these things must be faced! The long winter passed somehow, and spring found Mrs. Stauffer still with her face to the future.

Money was required, however, for seed and to pay for further fencing and land clearing. The Board advanced $200 more. Sixty acres were placed in crop this year and a good garden was planted. Then, while the crop grew day by day, additional land was cleared and broken. The prospects of an excellent harvest were bright, for the year 1920 was exceptionally favorable in the Peace River District. The wheat was turning nicely in the hazy days of early autumn and Mrs. Stauffer was looking forward to the time when the golden grain would be on its way to the markets of the world and its equivalent placed to her credit in the bank, when there arose one of those sudden storms which are the dread of every prairie dweller; and when it was over and the sun had burst forth again in all its former splendor nothing remained of that beautiful crop but a mass of tangled and broken stalks, half covered with hail.

It was a cruel blow. But Mrs. Stauffer was still undismayed. She concluded that her best plan would be to move in to Sexsmith for the winter, where she would be able to get work, leaving a reliable man in charge of the farm. Early the next spring, however, she was back on the farm superintending the seeding of seventy acres. This time fortune deigned to smile; and, according to the latest reports, Mrs. Stauffer was looked upon by the Soldiers' Settlement Board as one whose success was assured. But they have had to change her name on their office files, for she has recently taken unto herself a husband; and in this new-found happiness we shall leave her.

Mrs. Stauffer's experiences have been given somewhat in detail, as they exhibit both extremes of fortune. Out of the twenty-six odd thousand soldier settlers who have been placed on the land through the agency of the Soldiers' Settlement Board it is possible to select a great many cases having particular interest; but in the majority of cases the story is one of hard work, careful management, and steady development. In a surprisingly small percentage of cases—about four per cent—have failures been recorded up to date. This is probably due to the careful manner in which the applicants have been selected.

The applicant for a loan under the Soldiers' Settlement Act must be able to show a good record as regards character, must have had farming experience, and must otherwise satisfy a board composed of responsible persons in his own neighborhood that he or she has a reasonable chance of making a success on the land. The applicant must also make an initial payment equivalent to ten per cent of the value of the property to be bought. Loans are granted up to a maximum of $7,500, which includes a maximum of $4,500 for the purchase of land; $2,000 for live stock, implements, and other equipment; and $1,000 for buildings and permanent improvements. Loans for the purchase of land are repayable in twenty-five annual installments, amortized with interest at 5 per cent. Stock and equipment loans are payable in six annual installments, amortized at the same rate. Interest is not charged, however, and installments of principal and interest do not become

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WILLIAM JOHN, SON OF SERGT. A. LAGIMODIERE (GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN WESTERN CANADA) AMONG THE BIG PUMPKINS ON DADDY'S FARM NEAR LORETTE

HERE ARE TWO SOLDIER SETTLERS BUILDING THEIR PRAIRIE HOME IN MANITOBA. NOTE THAT THE HOUSE IS BEING OCCUPIED BY THE HOME-MAKERS WHILE STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION

due until the settler has had an opportunity of producing a crop. In cases where crop failures occur, or where for other reasons beyond the settler's control he fails to meet his payments, the arrears are reamortized.

Many soldiers have preferred to engage in mixed farming rather than incur the risks which the prairie grain-grower has to encounter. One of these is John Hare, of Belmont, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, who secured 175 acres of improved land in October, 1919. His loans total $4,700. The first year he marketed the following: Potatoes, $625; oats, $375; roots, $120; hay, $875; garden crops, $525; while $360 was received from the sale of butter. These items are all such as require a considerable amount of work, and the experience of the Board goes to prove that the settler who possesses the inclination to work very rarely fails.

Here is another instance of mixed farming: John A. Brown bought a farm of 55 acres in the Hemingford District, Quebec, in April, 1919. His receipts for the first year were: Maple sugar, $200; hay, $360; potatoes, $50; apples, $75; sale of stock, $100; oats, $175; and $800 from milk. This was also improved land in an old settled community.

A. Lagimodiere, of Lorette, Manitoba, likewise bought improved land. In spite of partial incapacitation by reason of wounds, the Board decided that he was a good risk, and in August, 1919, advanced him funds for the purchase of 240 acres of excellent Manitoba land. His total advances to cover land, equipment, and improvements amounted to $7,030, but he was able to earn $3,890 the first year, even though much of his work was necessarily unproductive.

Charles Hemeyer emigrated to Alberta from the United States a few years before the outbreak of the war, served in France with the Twenty-seventh Battalion, C. E. F., and was demobilized in the spring of 1919. Later on in the same year the Government threw open a number of Indian Reserves for purchase by returned soldiers, among them the Bob Tail Reserve, near Ponoka, Alberta. The Bob Tail Reserve was subdivided into thirty-two homesteads. Situated as it was in the midst of a prosperous and well-settled locality, this land was eagerly sought and the number of applicants was many times greater than the supply of homesteads. As one way out of the dilemma, the Soldiers' Settlement Board decided to offer the farm sites by lot. Among the fortunate applicants was Charles Hemeyer. He secured additional loans with which to provide the necessary live stock, implements, and permanent improvements, and in the interval has developed his holdings into a very valuable farm. He is unmarried and only thirty-five years of age; therefore it is not anticipated that his position of splendid isolation will long continue.

Not all the farmers in the prairie provinces are confirmed grain-growers. J. W. Hosford is a case in point. After being demobilized at the end of his two and a half years' service in the C. E. F., he decided to buy a farm near Edmonton, Alberta, and secured for the purpose a loan of $6,000. He has specialized in dairying, and has now a fine herd of dairy cattle. His cows average among the highest in the province in milk production, one producing as much as 15,200 pounds of milk in 1920, while two cows alone returned him a profit of $700. In that year his income from all sources was over $3,000, including the following items: Milk, $1,600; sale of hogs, $330; wheat, $760; and $384 from oats. Hosford is an Irishman, keen, intelligent, energetic, and has the assistance of a capable wife. He is of the type that makes good wherever you find it; but the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme has given him a start such as otherwise it would have been hard for him to attain.

Literally, thousands of similar cases from every part of the Dominion could be cited. These men have materially added to the total agricultural production of Canada, and, besides providing homes for themselves and their families free from the attentions of the rent collector, many of them have been able to earn really attractive incomes.

After being placed in his future home the soldier is not turned adrift to face the uncertain lot of the farmer without further consideration. The local supervisor makes periodical calls on him and is ever ready with advice and assistance when required. Perhaps of greatest aid to the settler is the department known as the Home Branch, whose function is to co-operate more particularly with the farm wives. Thousands of returned soldiers brought brides with them from overseas, the majority of whom were totally inexperienced in farm work. The Home Branch provides educational correspondence courses suited to the farm and household; it sends out regular bulletins dealing with timely subjects; and arranges at frequent intervals and at convenient centers free courses of lectures by experts on various phases of farm and household economics, supplemented by practical demonstrations.

The Soldiers' Settlement Scheme has probably not been sufficiently long in operation for its experience to date to be taken as a fair indication of the future. The present period of depression, in which the prices for all kinds of agricultural products have declined most tragically (from the standpoint of the farmer), is submitting the Scheme to a very severe test, and doubtless one or two seasons more will be necessary before any definite verdict can be reached. But the general impression among those best qualified to express an opinion on the subject is that it has fully succeeded in serving the ends for which it was created—to help towards re-establishing the soldier in civil life and at the same time stimulate the back-to-the-land movement.

One complaint that is somewhat general, and which seems to have a reasonable foundation, is that a large percentage of the lands bought under the

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ldiers' Settlement Scheme were pur-ased at a time when prices had about ached their highest, and, as a result, a great many instances, the soldier ttler's property now shows a very rious depreciation in value. More-er, in each case the purchase price was approved by the Board, and in most cases the soldier was entirely dependent upon the judgment of the Board and its agents, and therefore he feels that he should not be required to assume the whole loss.

At any rate, the demand is coming insistently from the returned men's organizations that a revaluation be made, and it is possible that the Government will do something towards transferring to the shoulders of the taxpayer the burden which now rests upon the ex-service man.

'HE CHILD, THE SCALES, AND THE TAPE-MEASURE

I—THE GREAT UNDER-WEIGHT ENLIGHTENMENT

BY MRS. ERNEST R. GRANT

DIRECTOR, CHILDREN'S HEALTH CRUSADE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE weight of a child is a practical index of his physical condition. If he is habitually seven per cent more under-weight for height, he is nsidered by many prominent pediatri-ns to be a child seriously in need of ention. When given a thorough ex-ination, he will show marked signs malnutrition. The symptoms most mmonly recognized, depending upon e degree of malnutrition, are under-ight, poor color, dark circles beneath e eyes, protruding shoulder blades, t chest, fatigue posture, flat feet, pro-ding abdomen, carious teeth, and so-pharyngeal obstructions as indi-ted by mouth breathing, etc.

'Clinical experience has led us to the nclusion that children who are chroni-lly seven per cent or more under-ight may be considered ill children," ys Dr. David Mitchell, of the New rk Bureau of Educational Experi-nts.

'Records based on a study of 22,000,-0 school-children during 1918 showed enty per cent of the American school-ildren are malnourished," says Dr. omas B. Wood, of Columbia Univer-y, Chairman of the Committee on alth Problems of the National Council Education.

'Extended studies have shown conclu-ely that children seven per cent or re underweight for height require atment," to quote Dr. William R. P. nerson, Director of the Nutrition nics for Delicate Children, Boston, ssachusetts.

'As stated by Norsworthy and Whit-y, 'Malnutrition affects height and ight of children, interferes with gen-l development, delays puberty, lowers ality, and makes the child susceptible infections.' It is likely to precede erculosis, to produce rickets, and it ards mental development."

'Of the first thousand under-weight ildren examined at the Health Clinic Montreal, Canada, a total of 6,404 de-ts were found, or an average of 6.4 fects per child," to quote H. R. Y. id, Director of the Canadian Patriotic nd.

Referring to "The Great Under-Weight lusion," in the March 15 issue of The tlook, the article gives as illustration e hypothetical case of a "slender, wiry boy" 12½ per cent under weight. The cause of under-weight is assigned solely to heredity. Because the "hypothetical boy" is "noisy and obstreperous" his hypothetical father considers him in good physical condition. To be noisy and obstreperous is apparently regarded as valid evidence of sound health, as no report is given of the result of a careful physical examination for detecting the underlying physical defects or faulty food and health habits which ordinarily produce under-weight in all but "hypothetical children."

The assertion is made that "whole races are typically slender, with weight below the general average." However, no statistics are given to prove this assertion nor to specify that such races are under-weight for *height*.

A study of the height and weight by various nationalities made in the Detroit public schools during 1921 gives the following information from the Detroit "Education Bulletin:"

> For the purpose underlying this study was the securing of comprehensive data from which to develop standards of nutrition and growth for the children in the Detroit public schools. At the beginning of the second semester, January, 1921, the height, weight, age, grade, and nationality were secured for every chil[illegible] in the elementary grades. This data, together with the ratio of weight to height, were tabulated and analyzed. A division on the basis of nationality gave the following results:

TABLE 1—NATIONALITY AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	Boys.	Girls.
United States white	17,853	17,116
United States colored	1,592	1,602
Anglo-Saxon	4,517	4,386
Teutonic	3,099	2,978
Latin	2,946	2,644
Slavic	4,499	4,223
Russian	3,300	3,272
Miscellaneous	5,671	4,691
Total	43,477	40,912

Grand total—84,389.

The weight-height ratios were developed for boys and girls by dividing the weight by the height for each individual and finding the average ratio for each age-height group, which gave the following results for boys, which are compared with the Emerson weight and height table for boys of nearest corresponding heights.

Detroit Height and Weight Tables [1] for Boys.		Emerson Height and Weight Tables for Boys.	
Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
42	41	41.7	41.2
43	44	43.2	43.8
44	45	43.9	45.2
45	48	45.3	48
46	50	46.5	50.3
47	53	47.9	52.8
48	54	48	53
49	56	49	55.4
50	58	50	59.6
51	61	51	62.5
52	64	52	65.8
53	71	53.6	70.7
54	74	54.5	73.8
55	78	55.8	78.2
56	82	56.8	82.1
57	85	57.5	84.8

For a comparison with this Detroit table the Emerson table is used because the standard requirements are the highest. The variations of the two tables, however, are comparatively insignificant when one considers that seven per cent below the average normal is the point of departure in classifying the under-weight child. This figure, then, would fall far below any of the standard requirements of any of the recognized weight and height tables now in use. To quote Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, Chief Medical Inspector of the Public Schools, Washington, D. C.: "It has been my experience that children who are seven per cent or more under-weight for height when given a thorough examination are found to be in poor physical condition. That they improve in health, strength, and vigor when their physical defects, health and food habits are corrected, and that this improvement is accompanied by increase in weight."

The article further states: "Folks with the weighing delusion" demonstrated that one-third of the children of a New Jersey town were under-weight and that the same condition existed in "private academies patronized by the well-to-do." While the writer character-

[1] These tables apparently represent a composite average for many races, not for one separate race. Even if the separate figures were given for each class in Table I, an anthropologist would not recognize them as having any great bearing on the question of racial types. The classifications are much too loosely drawn.
—The Editors.

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ized this as a "frightful delusion," he made no attempt to show that these under-weight children were not suffering from physical defects, faulty food or health habits, or some other reason needing correction; nor does he seem to take cognizance of the fact that the figures of this little New Jersey town curiously enough coincide with the percentage of the physically unfit as revealed by the draft statistics of 1918.

Another statement is that the "essence of the delusion" is that "there is only one normal healthy type of build . . . the worshipful average." Averages and measurements are very necessary factors in the scientific study of any problem. Individuals are measured mentally, and the rating obtained has much significance when compared with the average. The temperature, pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, hæmoglobin percentage, blood count, basal metabolism, quantity and chemical composition of urine, and innumerable other measurements may be taken, all of which are of significance when compared with the average. If there occurs a variation from the accepted average, the cause is carefully studied and the significance of the variation from the average depends in each case upon the cause. The average is the basis for estimating the degree of variations from normal in all of these measurements. Therefore, in studying the health and nutrition of children variations from the average normal weight for height is an important factor in the discovery cases needing correction. For it is consensus of opinion of all of these " luded people" who are working with under-weight children that a child se per cent or more under-weight height is in serious need of attent and when given a thorough examinat he will be found to have a much hig percentage of physical defects than c dren of an average normal weight height, and, furthermore, when th under-weight children have had t physical defects corrected and brought up to normal weight for hei they are in much better physical co tion, more alert mentally, and m much better progress in their sc work.

II—MORE ENLIGHTENMENT WANTED

BY C. K. TAYLOR

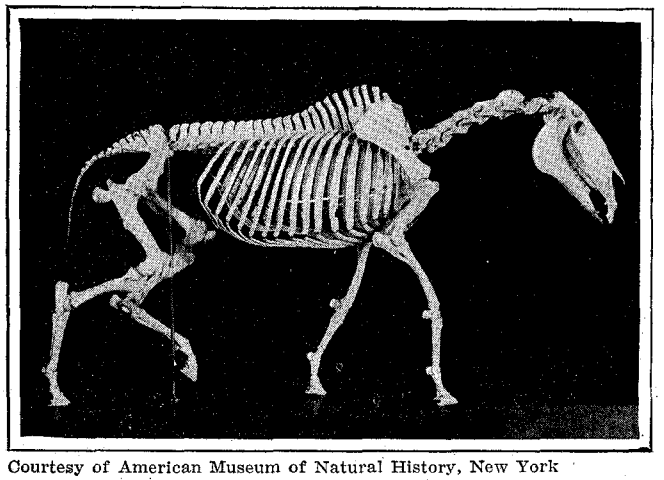
MRS. GRANT, in her criticisms concerning my article on the "Under-Weight Delusion," has said so many things that are seriously true and so much that should be known to many who are careless concerning child welfare that it seems almost ungrateful to make any adverse comments at all, and yet one or two points must be touched upon, for the fact is that in depending so much upon mere weight comparisons many child welfare workers do not go nearly as far as they should. Noticing the weight of children was a first step. It has served a great purpose. It has drawn the attention of thousands of school folk and parents to many formerly unnoticed factors affecting the health of children. But it does not go nearly as far as it should, as we have said. It cannot be depended upon. It is not accurate.

First of all, when children more than seven per cent below average weight are treated for malnutrition, or some other ill, real or supposed (real in far too many cases), the fact is neglected that children within the limits of the average, or even children having weight over the average, may also have malnutrition or some other ill. The writer has seen too many children in clinic and elsewhere not to have observed many cases of this kind. And so it is that by emphasizing attention to slender children almost exclusively we are neglecting the great mass of children who may be heavier—more heavily framed, for instance—and who in many cases need special care and diet just as much as do those who weigh less. For this reason alone we are right in demanding a medical examination for every school-child, whatever the weight, and a subsequent treatment of each child according to the findings of that medical examination. In brief, we utterly refuse to accept anything so unreliable as a weight comparison in lieu of a medical examination.

And this brings us to the term "under-weight" itself. What does it really mean? Well, many would have us believe that it means a certain percentage below the general average weight for the same age and height. Many physicians have agreed with the writer that this cannot be real under-weight, for it does not allow for i vidual differences of build. We beli that under-weight exists when an i vidual is below the weight that i vidual should have, and that this can be told by comparing that individu weight with general averages, but spe cally and solely by a medical exam tion. When the medical examinat shows that a child has malnutrition other serious ill, one can well beli that the child's weight is below wha should be. And this is a very seri matter, needing all the fine care attention the thousands of devoted c welfare workers and medical examin can give.

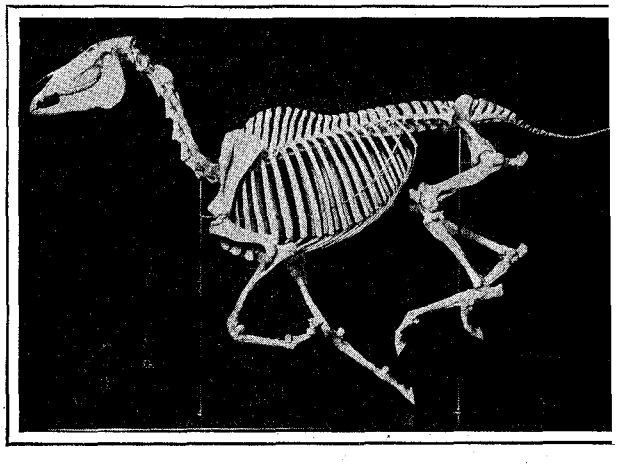
The writer is the last one to deny existence of real under-weight. It frightfully prevalent. But the wr insists that it is not strictly confine children who are below the gen. average in weight, and that theref every child should be given a med examination, and this and other sim ills be given proper care and treatm

Now of course this brings us fac face with the central point of the wi argument. Those who pin their faith



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History, New York

SKELETON OF DRAUGHT HORSE



SKELETON OF RACE HORSE

Mr. Taylor wishes to know if the race horse suffered from malnutrition

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the general average necessarily claim, as does Mrs. Grant, that there is but one normal healthy type of build—the general average type. I wonder if Mrs. Grant, or even Dr. Emerson himself, would carry the same idea to other creatures besides man. For instance, in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, is the skeleton of a famous race horse, and near it one of a heavily boned dray horse. The bones of the race horse are slender and show the wiry strength of their possessor. Indeed, that race horse must have had a weight markedly below that of the thick-boned and clumsy dray horse. Yet can you imagine Dr. Emerson and Dr. Wood standing before the slight remains of that race horse, shaking their heads, and saying, sadly: "Alas, poor horse! He had malnutrition!" No, I can't imagine that at all. That horse represented a type of build handed down by heredity.

Levity aside—and, in fact, it is no matter for levity—the writer has examined far too many children not to be aware of the wide variation of normal types of build, from slender to stocky. The writer, however, does not pretend to be an authority on anthropology, but a very considerable authority, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania, has confirmed the writer's findings. Now, if it is true—and it surely is—that the general average of all types of build is *not* the only healthy type, if it is true that there is a wide variation of normal types, ranging from slender to thickset, then most certainly the weight of a child cannot be used as a safe and sure indication of malnutrition or anything else, and we come back to the writer's main plea—that there should be a medical examination for every child, and that when children are found to be in good health then we can accept their weight as satisfactory, but see to it that there is a physical development proportional to the type of build. We have been concentrating on weight to the exclusion, almost, of physical development, and yet muscular development has a correlation with health and mental efficiency, if not character stamina.

Now, if you are going to consider all children whose weight is more than seven per cent below average as being malnourished, or the like, then of course, as Mrs. Grant quotes from Dr. Wood, you will find millions of children coming under that category. If, however, there is a universal medical examination and this is relied upon for judgment as to malnutrition and other ills, then we will not find nearly so many slender children judged unhealthy, but we will find many more children of average weight and over who are equally in need of attention.

In a nutshell, then, the writer insists on going much further with such work than the Child Welfare Associations and medical examiners have gone thus far. The writer wishes for every child, whatever his weight, the same examination and attention now being given largely to slender children only. And, finally, the writer hopes that there will arise an interest in the physical development of children. If the devoted folk who are carrying on the fine work of the various movements toward child betterment would extend their care to children of all types of build, and then insist upon a first-class muscular development for each child, as well as good health, then their work, already of inestimable value, would become really magnificent.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO CHINA

A STATEMENT OF THE MESSAGE OF CHRISTIANITY TO CHINA AS INTERPRETED BY CHINESE

In connection with the Chinese National Christian Conference at Shanghai, May 2 to 10, a number of commissions have prepared reports. Commission No. 3, on "Christianity's Message to China," is composed entirely of Chinese and represents the best thinking of the thoroughly trained Chinese Christians now living in China. There are two sections to the report of this Commission, one to be addressed to the native Christians and the other to the non-Christians. That to the native Christians was prepared by Professor T. T. Lew, Acting Dean of the Theological Seminary of Peking University, and Professor T. C. Chao, of Soochow, who has accepted a call to the same Seminary.

This report, which is here printed, in the English version prepared by Professors Lew and Chao, has the unanimous indorsement of the entire Commission for presentation at the Conference as herewith. An advance copy was brought to America by President J. Leighton Stuart, of Peking University, who has been attending the annual meetings of the University. The Commission regard this part of their report, it may be inferred from its concluding paragraph, as not only an address to Chinese Christians, but as also the basis of their address to Chinese not of the Christian faith.

THE UNITED CHURCH

WE Chinese Christians who represent the various leading denominations express our regret that we are divided by the denominationalism which comes from the West.

We are not unaware of the diverse gifts through the denominations that have been used by God for the enrichment of the Church.

Yet we recognize fully that denominationalism is based upon differences the historical significance of which, however real and vital to the missionaries from the West, are not shared by us Chinese. Therefore denominationalism, instead of being a source of inspiration, has been and is a source of confusion, bewilderment, and inefficiency.

We recognize also most vividly the crying need of the Christian salvation for China to-day, and we firmly believe that it is only the united Church that can save China, for our task is great and enough strength can only be attained through solid unity.

Therefore, in the name of the Lord, who prayed that all may be one, we appeal to all those who love the same Lord to follow his command and be united into one Church, catholic and indivisible, for the salvation of China.

We believe that there is an essential unity among all the Chinese Christians, and that we are voicing the sentiment of the whole Chinese Christian body in claiming that we have the desire and the possibility to effect a speedy realization of corporate unity, and in calling upon missionaries and representatives of the churches in the West, through self-sacrificial devotion to our Lord, to remove all the obstacles in order that Christ's prayer for unity may be fulfilled in China.

We confidently hope that the Church of China, thus united, will be able to remain an impetus to the speedy healing of the broken bodies of Christ in the West.

THE INDIGENOUS CHURCH

WE Chinese Christians do hereby acknowledge that the Church is the spiritual home of Christians where we receive a spiritual nurture which should not be alien to the racial inheritance and spiritual experience of our people.

We register our appreciation and gratitude for the devoted and self-sacrificial service of the missionaries who have helped to build up the Christian Church in China, and for the Churches in the West which have made the service of these missionaries possible.

But we wish to voice the sentiment of our people that the wholesale, uncritical acceptance of the traditions, forms, and

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Miss Zee Rev. Peter Chüng Professor T. C. Chao
Professor T. T. Lew Rev. Cheng Ching-yi Mr. Leung Siao-chin

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE MESSAGE OF CHRISTIANITY TO CHINA

organizations of the West and the slavish imitation of these are not conducive to the building of a permanent, genuine Christian Church in China.

We notice, moreover, that the Chinese Church is becoming conscious of her own unique mission and duty to-day.

The history of China, the characteristics of the people, the nature of the work, the results of our past experience, and the rapidly changing conditions of the country all demand an indigenous Church which will present an indigenous Christianity—a Christianity which does not sever its continuity with the historical Churches but at the same time takes cognizance of the spiritual inheritance of the Chinese race.

Therefore we appeal to all the followers of Jesus Christ in China, with united effort, through systematic giving, to reach the goal of self-support; through persistent practice, fearless of experiment and failures, to reach the goal of self-government; and through religious education, an adequately trained leadership, and devoted personal work to attain the goal of self-propagation.

We declare further that the time has come when Chinese Christians should make a careful study and with courageous experimentation find out what should be the forms and organizations and method that are the most practicable and helpful for the establishment of an indigenous Church.

We call upon the missionary leaders of the Church to assist the Chinese in carrying out this great task by their useful advice and by giving unfettered freedom to the Chinese Christians in these experiments.

We confidently hope that the time will soon come when the Church of China will repay in part of that of which she has bountifully received from her mother Churches in the West, the loving tribute of the daughter—contributions in thought, life, and achievement for the enrichment of the Church Catholic.

THE DEEPER CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH

We recognize that the personal conduct of individual Christians and the behavior of the Church as a body is the living testimony to the Gospel of Christ.

We recognize that China is now passing through a critical stage of transition and in every walk of life there is a crying need of moral character.

We thank God for his creation of opportunities which have changed the indifferent attitude of the Chinese nation to Christianity to an attitude of close scrutiny. This demands an even more genuine Christian life on the part of every Christian and on the part of the Church as a body.

We confess with humiliation the failure of the Church to live up to the opportunity God has given her. The personal conduct of some Christians and the life of the Church as a body have left much to be desired.

We recognize that the task of evangelization cannot be efficiently done without a genuine Christlike life.

Therefore we appeal to all those who call themselves Christians to rededicate and reconsecrate their lives and pray that the living power of the Holy Spirit may help us to glorify the name of Christ.

MORE DILIGENT STUDY OF THE WORD OF GOD

We accept the Bible as the inspired Word of God and the supreme guide of faith and practice.

We do hereby express our appreciation of the patient, persistent, and diligent work of those servants of God who made the Bible known unto our people.

We are fully conscious of the fact that the Chinese Church as a Church is yearning for a Bible for the Chinese which is the work of the Chinese. Just as the English Bible is the work of English scholars and the German Bible is the result of the labor of German men of God, so the Chinese need a version of the Scriptures which is a product of the reverent scholarship of the Chinese race.

From the experience of our work and the rapid advancement of learning, and in view of the future task of the Church, we have come to the conclusion that we must have an indigenous version of the Holy Scriptures, just as we need an indigenous Church.

We therefore call upon all Christians in China to study more diligently the Word of God, first of all individually in an ever-increasing devotion for one's own spiritual life, for comfort, for hope, for faith, and to gain strength for Christian service.

And, secondly, we call upon the students in schools and colleges to see the glory of Biblical scholarship and to offer their lives to its thorough study, preparing themselves by the grace of God to be adequate interpreters and expositors of the Word of God in our noble Chinese tongue, so that the people of China shall share in full measure with the people of the West the splendor and joy of the truth.

We believe that, since the Bible is the Word of God, the truth of God fears no test. It can stand any investigation of a reverent heart. We wish to make known that we fear no application of any genuine scientific method to the study of the Holy Scriptures.

But we wish to make it clear that the study of the Holy Scriptures should not merely be for its literary or intellectual interest, but should mainly and primarily be for the guidance of actual living. We as a Church hereby renew the pledge to follow the light of Holy Scriptures in our social and national living.

We hereby lay emphasis upon the value of the *whole* Bible and call upon all Christians in their religious educa-

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tion in the home, in schools and colleges, in the Church and its seminaries, to make the Bible and the *whole* Bible central in their teaching.

We firmly believe that the Bible is God's message to every individual, irrespective of educational attainments. So it is our aim that the Holy Scriptures should be read by every citizen of the Republic. The high percentage of illiteracy among our people should be faithfully dealt with by the united effort of the whole Church in order to hasten the day when the Holy Scriptures can be opened up to all who have eyes to read.

SOCIAL REGENERATION

WE take this occasion to state in most emphatic terms our realization of the tragic reality of sin, its hideousness, and its all pervasiveness and to testify to the saving grace of Jesus Christ, through whose death we are reconciled to the holy and righteous God.

We also believe that sin is fundamentally an individual problem, but it is also social. We believe that an unjust economic order, an unrighteous political régime, unfair treatment of any human being or of any group, is unacceptable to the righteous and loving God.

We take this occasion to express our appreciation of the various forms of social service which have been rendered to our people through the earnest efforts of the servants of God and sustained by the generous support of the faithful in the West.

We confess our failure to meet adequately the social needs of the Chinese people thus far.

We are further conscious of the ever-increasing and crying need of the social regeneration in China to-day. We recognize that a thoroughgoing application of Christian social teachings is of primary importance.

We hereby call upon the whole Church to proclaim the justice as well as the love of God, and to apply Christ's teaching of justice as well as that of love in our social life.

We hereby call upon the Church to mobilize all her forces to work for the regeneration of the home, of economic conditions, of political standards, of educational, industrial, and commercial life, in thought and in practice, through the spiritualizing power of Christ, and to accomplish it at any cost and at whatever sacrifice the Church may suffer, so that we may hasten the speedy coming of God's kingdom and the full realization of His will on earth as it is in heaven.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

WE of the Chinese Church believe that God has made of one blood all nations that may dwell on the face of the earth and that he is no respecter of persons or of nations, but the loving Father of all.

We express our appreciation of the manifestation of international brotherhood through the missionary effort of the last century in China, but we at the same time express our deepest regret for the unfortunate circumstances through which Christian work has been introduced into China and that the history of the Church of China has been darkened by the association with the repeated incidents of national humiliation which have been one of the greatest obstacles to the speedy evangelization of our race.

We, as a Church, confess her failure to stay the hands of the so-called Christian governments of the West in their unchristian exploitation and aggression upon the sovereignty of China.

We firmly believe that the teaching and the life of Christ have taught us beyond any doubt the possibility and the necessity of international world brotherhood. With Him nothing is impossible.

We hereby call upon every one who serves in the Christian Church in China to seize every opportunity of promoting national friendship and to fight together against any international injustice.

We further believe that the starting-point for genuine internationalism is afforded by the providence of God within the Church of China, in the development of which different nations have heretofore had a share.

We express our appreciation of the good examples of international comity and co-operation among the missionaries of different nationalities, and especially to the increasing effort for union work in educational and medical service. We confess at the same time that the relationship between foreign missionaries and the Christian workers, partly due to almost unavoidable circumstances, and partly due to human weakness, has left much to be desired. We are voicing the sentiment of the loyal and devoted servants of the Church in all parts of China to ask for a more vigorous effort on the part of missionaries to improve the conditions, to emphasize Chinese leadership, to sacrifice individual preferences and such national and racial prejudices as have in many instances retarded the speedy formation of an indigenous Church in China. We also call upon Chinese Christian workers to study the problem of co-operation and to be persistent and patient as to their faith in its practicability, for only through co-operation can the great task of the evangelization of China be accomplished.

We as a Church believe that God has a special mission for each nation on this earth, that each nation has a definite contribution to make to the progress and enrichment of humanity; that China, which has been preserved by him throughout these ages as an independent and sovereign nation, has her distinct destiny and contribution to make to the world; that in the present world conflict and restlessness and under the yoke of accumulated national humiliation, we Chinese Christians feel as one with our fellow-citizens that we must turn to somewhere for genuine love as the only solution for the present international situation. Therefore we call upon the whole Church to exert her influence to demand from time to time adequate hearings from the nations of the world for our claim to the inalienable right of our nation to her sovereignty and to her unfettered opportunity for development and growth, and that the Church should work with untiring zeal through some definite programme to promote such international service as will attain the end we seek.

Furthermore, we call upon all Chinese Christian pastors and other teachers to Christianize the rapidly developing national consciousness, that we as a nation may be a witness to the whole world of the wonderful gift of the peace-loving nature with which God has endowed our race.

EVANGELISM

WE, the Chinese Church, declare that we have the commission from the Head of the Church, Jesus Christ, to proclaim the Gospel to every creature.

We express our appreciation for the work of the missionaries who through untold difficulties have blazed the way and laid down the foundation of a great structure for national evangelization and for the Christian Churches in the West through whose faithful support the missionary work has been developed and attained its present growth.

We confess with humiliation that we Chinese Christians have fallen short in thoroughgoing efforts to carry on the noble task which is ours.

In view of the small percentage of Christians in proportion to the population, the vast extent of territory where darkness still prevails, and the lack of indigenous and vigorous presentation of the Gospel to the various classes of society, we sense the appalling need of a thoroughgoing evangelism.

We hereby call upon all the followers of Jesus Christ to go forth with renewed zeal and consecrated hearts, with persistent efforts, and through united and definite programmes, to evangelize every part of China.

We hereby declare that in our evangelistic efforts we stand solidly on the evangelical faith of the Christian Church, the faith which has given us our genuine religious experience and which has led us into intimate relationship with God our Father through Jesus Christ our Lord. We also emphasize that the evangelical faith which we proclaim is also the faith of an abundant life which actually manifests God's love as revealed through Jesus Christ and which is being continually revealed and witnessed in our hearts by the Holy Spirit.

We take this opportunity to state our religious experience in our own tongue and in our own way as a summons to this evangelical faith from the Chinese Church to its non-Christian fellow-citizens.

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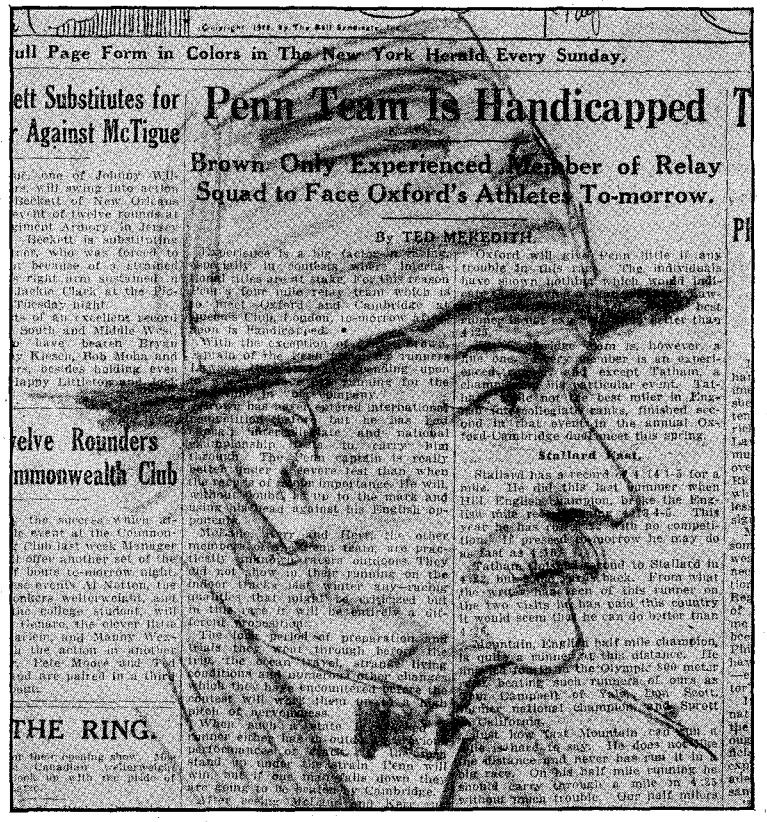
A NEW YORK BANKER FINDS RELAXATION

UNSUSPECTING


ull Page Form in Colors in The New York Herald Every Sunday.

ett Substitutes for
r Against McTigue

Penn Team Is Handicapped

Brown Only Experienced Member of Relay Squad to Face Oxford's Athletes To-morrow.

By TED MEREDITH.

elve Rounders
mmonwealth Club

THE RING.

The shrewd, benevolent features of this veteran commuter were drawn on Ted Meredith's story, but neither Ted nor the commuter knew anything about it

IN fiction the life of the big business man is generally presented as a procession of dollar marks and decimal points. But occasionally the fiction writer has something to learn from life. The artistic impulse is too strong to be smothered by Wall Street. These anonymous sketches of New York commuters were drawn by one of the very busy men of that much berated thoroughfare. He has made hundreds of such sketches on his journeys to and from his home. His evening paper becomes an unnoticed sketch book, and his fellow travelers rarely detect this bit of droll diversion. The girls knitting or the men reading their papers, or even a twosome in a rear seat, may be hurriedly jotted down as the train rushes its load of Manhattan's suburbanites back to their flower-gardens, tree-frogs, and servant problems.

Professor? Floor-walker? Who knows? We suspect that this gentleman has a painful amount of certainty concerning the accuracy of his own opinions. But the reader is free to suspect anything he pleases

Setting the Pace

Laid Out Fi

Old Fan Passes Away Played on 'Al

Hill Invited t

Boston A. A. Wants Eng Ray in M

Possibly a trial lawyer, ruminating on how to save his man from Sing Sing. Or possibly he is merely pondering upon an underdone chop. Thoughts on food and philosophy frequently produce the same outward manifestation

A typical example of the substantial, established citizens who sit on boards of directors and live in suburban Tudor mansions. He has the austere dignity of one who is quite sure that he has arrived

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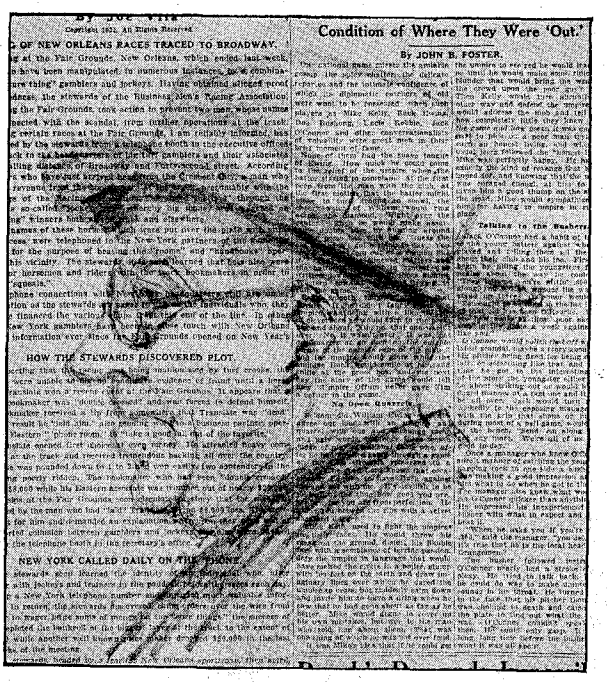
IN SKETCHING SURREPTITIOUSLY THE COMMUTERS

This gentleman's jaw suggests that he might have raised a violent objection had he known that he was the subject of this sketch

Nowadays it isn't always safe to jump to conclusions concerning the thoughts behind such a face as this. Would you, for instance, if you were about to engage this lady in conversation ask her opinion of Bernard Shaw or of Harold Bell Wright?

Sometimes commuters, as the story has it, sit and think. Sometimes they just sit. We think this one is just sittin'. Perhaps she is part of the stream which fluctuates between intelligence offices and suburban homes. Her days, we fear, are not long on any particular piece of land


Condition of Where They Were 'Out.'
OF NEW ORLEANS RACES TRACED TO BROADWAY.
HOW THE STEWARDS DISCOVERED PLOT.
NEW YORK CALLED DAILY ON THE PHONE

He ought to make a friendly seat-mate, though we suspect that he might be a bit close in a business deal. But, never having taken a correspondent's course in the school which professes to measure a man's soul by the length of his nose, we are not at all dogmatic when it comes to character analysis

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THE BOOK TABLE

A GROUP OF SOME NOVELISTS

THERE is little in the fiction of the last few weeks that is of the large and lasting kind, with one notable exception—Mr. Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga,"[1] which is only new in its collective form. This is a *magnum opus* in both senses, physical magnitude and breadth of artistic achievement. It includes three of the author's best-known and best novels, "The Man of Property," "In Chancery," and "To Let," and, linking them together, two new and charming short stories, "The Indian Summer of a Forsyte" and "Awakening."

Whatever may have been Mr. Galsworthy's intention when he wrote the first one of these stories, they do in their present connected form present the good and bad, wise and foolish, romantic and stolid aspects of one English family's life and doings for three generations. One smiles at the genealogical chart, yet only wishes he had had it when reading "In Chancery" and "To Let." Once fairly entered upon, this "saga" is constantly more and more engrossing. That is because it deals with fundamental things—the longings, passions, aversions, foibles, fatal misconceptions of men and women. Two comments, one from an English, the other from an American critic, tell the secret of the book's importance: The English writer calls it "A study of English middle-class life which will live, because he has made it to live, and by general verdict it is a masterpiece of ironic insight, greatheartedness, and an austere style." The American writer, Mr. Carl Van Doren, says: "It is beautiful literature; it absorbs the troubled lives of men into the serenity of art."

But I started to speak of strictly new novels. One thing rather noticeable this spring has been the sincere, thorough work of some novelists. I have already spoken of "Maria Chapdelaine," a true bit of setting and drama without sensationalism or blowing of horns to attract the crowd. Equally entitled to that praise is Selma Lagerlöf's new story, "The Outcast."[2]

Miss Lagerlöf is the only woman who ever received the Nobel Prize for literature. She is as much beloved by Scandinavian readers as was Hans Christian Andersen, from whom in the literary character of most of her work she differs as far as is conceivable. Why should a writer be so popular when her stories are not stirring, thrilling, or humorous? It is because Miss Lagerlöf has a sensitive imagination, a delicate perception of her environment, a deep sympathy with the struggle and tragedy and mutual helpfulness of common life. When she wrote of Swedish life for Swedes, she touched their hearts and won their praise. But the more she understood Swedish life, the more she understood life everywhere, and that is why she is so widely read in English translation. When, long ago, she was asked to write a "reader" for public schools, she wrote "The Wonderful Adventure of Nils," one of her best stories—full of talk about animals, plants, play, and old customs. One critic said of it: "This book was not patched together by a dilettante or by a committee. It was written by a highly gifted, warm-hearted seer, to whom the nature of children is not a murky pool in which to fish at random, but a clear, reflecting mirror." Not long after the publication of "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils" an orphan boy who bore the name of the hero wrote to the author and told her of the desolate little world in which he lived, whereupon the novelist sought him out and adopted him.

"The Outcast" has a theme that is horrible, yet is treated so tenderly as not to seem ghoulish. A sailor, returning to his village, is believed to have been guilty of cannibalism when shipwrecked; he is not even certain of his own innocence, for he was delirious under starvation. But this outcast finds relief from the loathing heaped on him through humble services to the poor, the ill, the unhappy. Long his help is rejected; even the children turn their backs on the schoolhouse he builds with his own hands; his own parents will not take his money. The war breaks out and, mystically, its horror swallows up lesser horrors. The story is essentially a plea for peace through sacrifice. When the time comes that removes Swen's imaginary stigma, he has become the savior and helper of his village. The story is infinitely touching; its art value lies in the author's restraint from stressing the agony of this situation; instead, she always softens it with the sweetness of Swen's Christlike devotion and patience.

Miss Johnston's "Silver Cross"[3] is a sixteenth-century tale of friary against abbey, of miracle workers rivaling fakers in fraud, of a credulous and fickle populace, of the true love of a light-of-love, of jealousy and hatred among the great and holy, and of devotion to honor and truth in one who is sinful and despised. The author's method of bringing out the mediæval setting and pageantry of her romance is peculiar but effective; the diction is so odd that one begins by wondering whether the author has invented it and ends by guessing that she may have studied the common speech of the epoch closer than those who have built up a conventional and artificial sixteenth-century parlance for literary use. The narrative is abrupt, but purposely so; the movement is rapid, sometimes elliptical, but always fervid and vital. It reminds one of Maurice Hewlett's "Richard Yea and Nay" and other pseudo-antique romances. It will not appeal to so large an audience as Miss Johnston's "Prisoners of Hope," but it will be recognized by a choice class of readers and critics as a delicately wrought tale with a passion of soul showing itself beneath the curt sentences.

It is a far cry from mediæval romance to modern realism. Mrs. Watts deals, here as always, with people as they are, and does so pleasantly, fairly, with kindly humor, with admiration for sincerity and contempt for those who temporize with false standards. The main theme in "The House of Rimmon"[4] is the temptation of a young literary genius, Cleve, originally a dishwasher,

[1] The Forsyte Saga. By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

[2] The Outcast. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by W. Worster, M.A. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.90.

[3] Silver Cross. By Mary Johnston. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.

[4] The House of Rimmon. By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

MARY JOHNSTON

MARY S. WATTS

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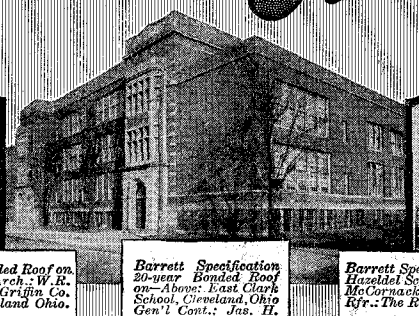
Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years

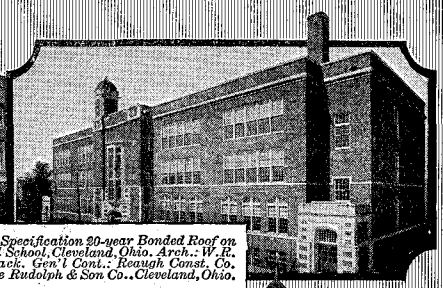
Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on Corlett School, Cleveland, Ohio. Arch.: W. R. McCornack. Gen'l Cont.: C. N. Griffin Co. Rfr.: The Rudolph & Son Co., Cleveland Ohio.



Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on—Above: East Clark School, Cleveland, Ohio Gen'l Cont.: Jas. H. Wells. Rfr: Norton Bros., Cleveland, Ohio.

Left: Addison School, Cleveland, Ohio. Arch.: W. R. McCornack. Gen'l Cont.: C. N. Griffin Co. Rfr.: The Rudolph & Son Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Right: Miles Standish School, Cleveland, Ohio Arch.: W. R. McCornack. Gen'l Cont.: The Drummond-Miller Co. Rfr.: The Dalzell Bros. Co., Youngstown, Ohio.



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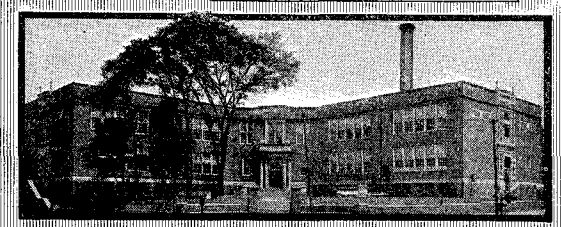

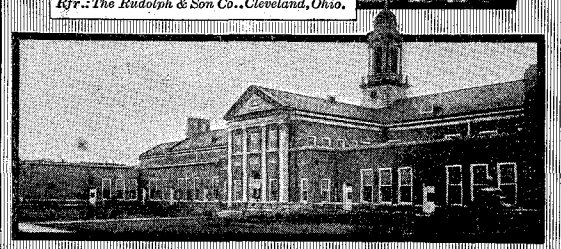

Cleveland's New School Buildings

TO house its army of 122,000 public school pupils, the City of Cleveland has provided many splendid new buildings. Architecturally, they are masterpieces—models of convenience, comfort, safety. And in line with standard practice the country over, most of these schools are covered with Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs.

One reason for the popularity of these roofs is, of course, their unequalled economy—moderate cost, long service, and no upkeep. But another reason, and a very important one, is their high fire-resisting qualities.

When burning brands fall on the slag or gravel surface of a Barrett Specification Roof, they burn themselves out without doing serious damage. If a fire inside the building weakens the roof-deck, the Barrett Specification Roof has the necessary tensile strength to support itself over a large area, thus effectively blanketing the fire.

The degree of fire protection afforded by a roof is not determined by the character of any one ingredient of the roofing material, but by the ability of the completed roof to resist fires that attack it, whether from the inside or the outside of the building. Barrett Specification Roofs are given base rating by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

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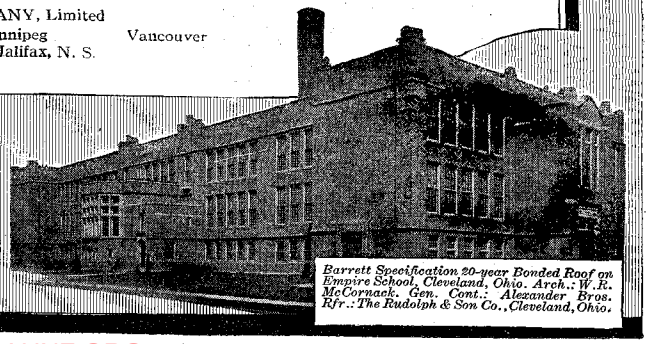

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SELMA LAGERLÖF

to prove false to his ideals of art and to make his plays meretricious, cheap, and vulgar in order to get them on the stage. He yields, "follows after false gods," or, as the title suggests, in Scripture phrase, enters into "The House of Rimmon." His wife, a pathetic little ignoramus, is matched against a fascinating woman of culture. There are agreeable pictures of New York literary and dramatic circles and two or three possible suggestions of real personages. Many readers will be pleased to take the excursion to Bermuda in such pleasant company. The novel is thoroughly readable, but it is something more than entertaining, for it makes a fine protest against vulgar and sensual incursions into drama and fiction.

Notable among other quite recent novels by women that have something to lift them above ephemeral fiction is Mrs. E. M. Delafield's "Humbug,"[5] which is remarkably searching and vigorous in driving home its point—the mischief done by parents and teachers who fail to look facts in the face, who dodge responsibility, and let supersensitiveness and sentimentality rule them. I should be decidedly surprised, judging from past performances, if also in this same category does not belong Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "Adrienne Toner" (Houghton Mifflin Company), which reaches me just as this is written.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

[5] Humbug. By E. M. Delafield. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

THE NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY

MANON PHILIPON ROLAND (Early Years). By Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

This is the first volume of what was intended to be a two-volume life of "the true heroine of the French Revolution." The author died before she was able to complete her work; her son tells us that "she left a large quantity of notes but they are mainly memoranda and useless without her own interpretation and elaboration." This first volume is admirably written. It is evident that Mrs. Blashfield was familiar with her subject, that she wrote *con amore*, that to her familiarity she added very careful study, and she has produced a wholly admirable picture of Madame Roland's early life and an artistic portrait of her character. But the most important part of the life is of course left untouched, and the volume will be valuable chiefly to students of the French Revolution who from other sources have some information respecting Madame Roland—unless, as we sincerely hope may be the case, some one may be found able to complete the work so well begun.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. By Theodore Stanton and Harriot Stanton Blatch. Illustrated. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers, New York. $6.

The forceful and eloquent pioneer of the woman's rights movement in this country is interestingly revealed in this work through her written reminiscences, her letters, and her diary. The story of the movement of which she was an acknowledged champion, at first discredited and at last triumphant, is a stirring one, full of incident, personal detail, and outspoken characterizations of her contemporaries. Mrs. Stanton was a woman of abounding vitality, physical and intellectual, and these volumes are permeated with her virile spirit. The work unaccountably lacks an index, but is otherwise highly creditable to the editors, Mrs. Stanton's children, Theodore Stanton and Harriot Stanton Blatch.

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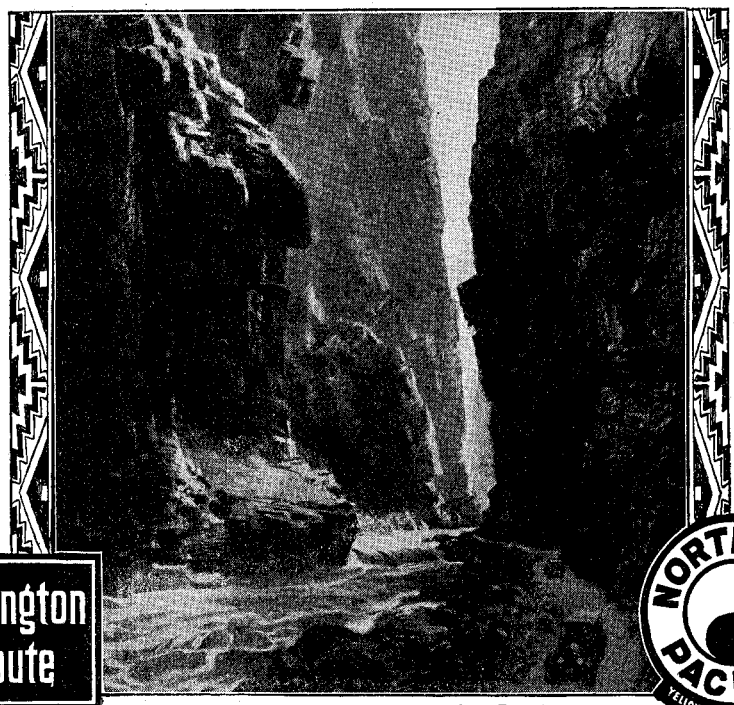

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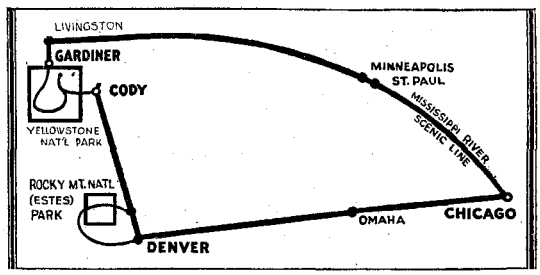

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THE INSCRUTABLE FUTURE

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

EDITOR "COMMERCE AND FINANCE"

THE credence given to what is printed and the omniscience attributed to writers and editors are amazing.

Because I happen to own and edit a weekly newspaper called "Commerce and Finance," and contribute an occasional article to some other publications, I receive a great many letters from all over the world which seem to presuppose that I know everything and can foretell the future months and years ahead.

Now of course every one who knows an editor realizes that he is an extremely ignorant person trading largely on a small intellectual capital. His success in seeming well informed is chiefly due to the books of reference with which he is provided,

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his ability to restate platitudes as if they were novelties, and his willingness to appropriate the ideas of others.

Of the future he is just as ignorant as every one else, for

> Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,
> All but the page prescribed, the present state.

Were it otherwise, life would be unendurable. Some one has said that "we live under a sentence of death with an indefinite reprieve," and if we knew what would be our condition to-morrow or a year hence we would be utterly miserable.

Our misery would probably be increased if we had the power to arrange the future as we saw fit, for we would be forever rearranging it, and those affected by our change of plans would curse us bitterly.

Those who write letters to editors must realize this, and yet there are thousands of people who not only attach importance to prophecies of the future but are willing to pay large fees to financial soothsayers (note the word) who claim a "soothing" gift of scientific foresight. This claim they often try to vindicate by elaborate historical studies and charts or diagrams which it is the present fashion to call "graphs."

Some of these self-constituted seers have really deceived themselves, for of all the fallacies by which men are deluded the greatest is probably the one that is expressed in the statement that "history repeats itself."

History cannot repeat itself, for it is a kaleidoscope in which the bits of colored glass that make up human experience are never identically arranged, and it is manifestly illogical to assume that present conditions will produce the effect formerly caused by those which were different.

To argue, for instance, that certain financial conditions will now have the same result that they produced before the Federal Reserve Banks were established is manifestly absurd; but gallons of ink have been wasted and hundreds of "graphs" have been prepared in an effort to support such conclusions.

There is not the remotest analogy between the fiscal condition in which the more important governments find themselves to-day and their pre-war position, but many people are nevertheless busy studying the financial history of Napoleon's time in an effort to determine what may now be expected. That such studies are fascinating is admitted, for it is easy to generalize with regard to human nature and to deduce half-truths that seem to be new discoveries from our generalizations. But hundreds of philosophers and thousands of speculators (who are, in a sense, would-be philosophers) have been wrecked upon the rock of a half-truth, and the Latin phrase *post hoc propter hoc* describes a seemingly truthful fallacy that is responsible for the errors of many scientists, the mistakes of many physicians, and the bankruptcies of many merchants.

If from the numerous letters that have

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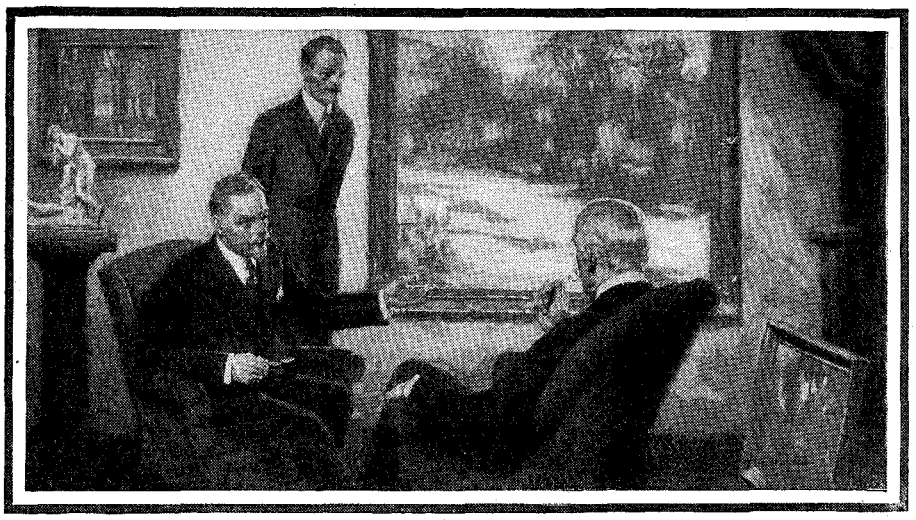

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(*Continued*)

come to me recently I may construct a cross-section of the public mind, I should say that men are especially curious now—

First, As to the future of the American stock market.

Second, As to the probability of a general business revival in the United States.

Third, As to whether the foreign trade that we enjoyed during the war and until recently is permanently lost to us.

Fourth, As to whether the foreign securities now being offered in the United States will be permanently safe investments for American capital; and

Fifth, last, and generally, As to whether the revival of speculative activity now discernible presages the return of an enduring prosperity. The questions asked are generally more specific, but most of them will fit in one of these categories.

I have grouped them accordingly that I may reply to them, but there is a difference between an answer and a reply, and I shall not stultify myself by attempting the former.

First, As to the stock market, I will reply, as always, by pointing out that there are in the United States over 320,000 private corporations and thousands of political communities, States, cities, counties, school districts, road districts, irrigation districts, etc., all of which issue stocks or bonds or both. To express an opinion that is worth anything about any one of these securities or any particular group or class of stocks and bonds presupposes a special study that can be expected only of a specialist, and to him those who seek reliable information in regard to intrinsic values should repair. No one can say whether the stock market as a whole is going up or down. As a rule, it reflects the condition of the money market and the psychological state of the public mind. Money is generally cheap when and because business is dull and people are depressed.

If it is ever safe to buy the speculative counters that go up and down on the Stock Exchange, that is the time, for when interest rates are low stocks can be carried cheaply, and because hope springs eternal in the human breast elation has never yet failed to follow depression. There are, however, but very few who can detach themselves from the crowd or resist its psychological contagion.

This is why most speculators go broke or quit losers. It is emotionally impossible for them to buy when most people are selling or sell when the crowd is buying.

The exceptional superman can do this, but the average man will be better off and happier if he confines himself to the investments which an honest and experienced banker recommends. Both he and the banker will make mistakes, but they won't be ruinous.

Second, As to a general business revival, all that can be said is that we

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have 110,000,000 people in the United States, but few of whom are working at anything like capacity. Most of them can produce more, and thereby increase their purchasing power. Business means the distribution of goods, and it is increased by an enlargement of production at low prices rather than by reduced production at high prices. The continuous introduction of labor-saving machinery to some extent offsets the present unwillingness of most Americans to work up to capacity, but, while the volume of money changing hands may be increased by advancing prices, the volume of goods produced and consumed—or business—will be increased only by harder work. A real revival of business is not, therefore, to be expected unless men become willing to work harder. Many are loafing now because by working part of the time they can make enough to live all the time, and a reduction in wages would seem to be the only cure for the present laziness and frivolity.

Third. As to our foreign trade, the indications are that we shall lose much of it. In a previous article I have already pointed out that we could prosper if we had no foreign trade at all, and, while we may suffer temporary distress in adjusting ourselves to a self-imposed commercial isolation, the probability is that the adjustment will be necessary.

Commerce is an exchange of goods for money, credit, or other goods. Europe has no money to pay us for what we have to sell.

We grant her credit grudgingly and are preparing to insist upon the repayment of the loans made to the Allied Governments during the war.

Our foreign commerce, therefore, depends upon our ability to exchange goods for goods, and this is seemingly to be made almost impossible by the erection of a tariff wall so high that it will exclude most European products.

It is a great adventure in protection, but it remains to be seen whether it will not destroy more than it will protect.

Fourth. As to the permanent value and ultimate repayment of the foreign obligations now being offered to American investors I am confused. There is no precedent upon which to base an opinion. In an address I delivered recently I said that we were in the "fourth dimension" of credit. The mathematicians can prove that matter has a fourth or "*n*th" dimension in addition to the three admitted and comprehensible dimensions of length, breadth, and height. But neither they nor any one else can as yet visualize this fourth dimension as a concrete thing. So it is with the outstanding public debt and paper money of the world's various governments.

They reach a total that is utterly beyond human comprehension. Certainly they cannot be paid off during the present generation. Whether they will ever be paid is a question which cannot be answered without considering the possibility of war in the future and the ability of the debtor governments to collect taxes far higher than have ever previously been borne.

Some of the foreign bonds now being

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Edited by

Theodore H. Price

and

Alan H. Temple **Stephen Bell**

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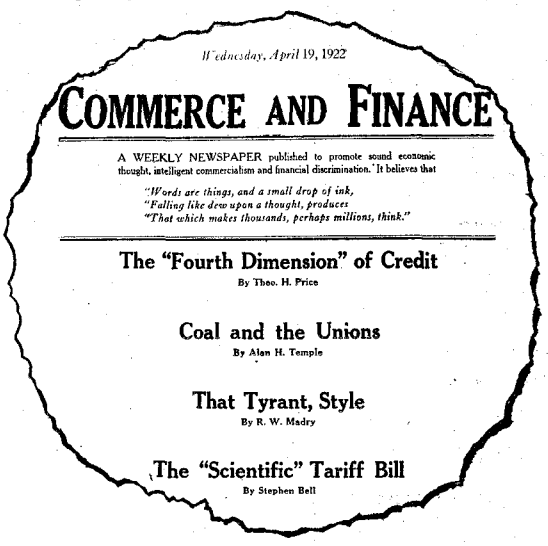
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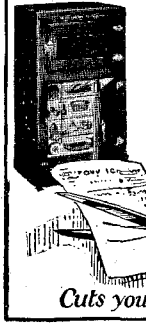

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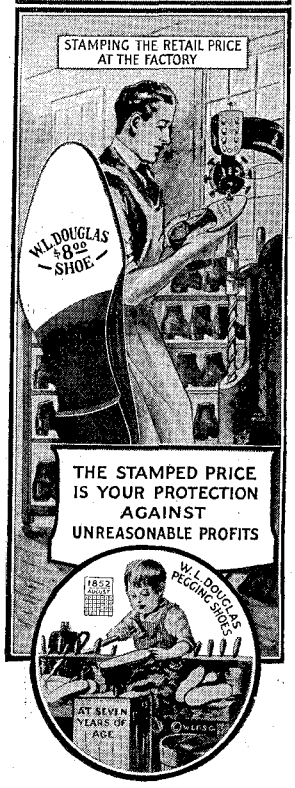
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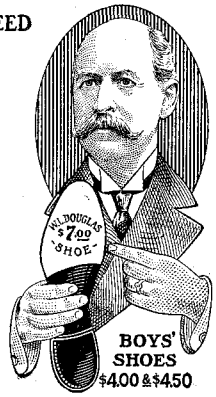

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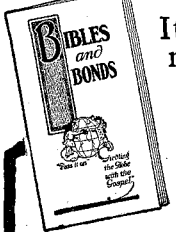

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

sold would seem to be good, measured by pre-war standards of a safe relation between national debts and national wealth, but it is impossible to say whether they would continue to be good if the oppressed taxpayers of the more heavily burdened nations should organize a general strike against excessive taxation. The question is beyond my ken, and it is to be doubted whether the most prescient statesmen or the most profound students of history can answer it definitely and finally.

Fifth and *Last*, As to the return of an enduring prosperity, I can only reply as I did to the third group of questions Real prosperity is the result of increased production and consumption at low prices. No two authorities have as yet agreed upon a definition of inflation.

I submit that "it is the extravagant expenditure of easily borrowed capital," and I think that the revival of speculation now discernible is due to what might be called an artificially produced abundance of credit rather than to an increase of the real wealth, which consists of the things that are created by agricultural and industrial labor.

In respect of many things our agricultural and industrial production is now smaller than it was before the war, but we have a credit system that is pedestaled on a gold reserve and we have attracted thither nearly half the world's gold supply. The result is that we have now an abundance of credit. It is therefore easy for us to borrow, and we are spending extravagantly. These are conditions which inflame speculation, but they do not increase wealth, and it is to be doubted whether we are much better off than we were before the war in so far as productive property and consumable things are concerned.

For this reason it is questionable whether the revival of speculation presages the enduring prosperity that is, and always will be, the result of work and cannot be secured in any other way

If America is to be really prosperous and happy, we must work harder, take fewer holidays, and play less.

Nearly every salaried wage-earner in this country now expects at least two weeks' vacation with pay. In most States there are twelve legal holidays. Saturday is generally a half-holiday, upon which not more than four hours' work is done.

The eight-hour day is general, and the result is that there are but few who work more than forty-four hours a week for forty-eight weeks a year. This is 2,112 hours.

A recent Census bulletin reports that there are 41,609,192 persons gainfully employed in the United States.

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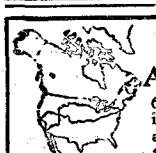

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Camp to rent, season, nine rooms, six bedrooms, two baths, electric light, telephone, fully furnished, housekeeping. Fine view, shore front, near Crater Club. P. R. NEWBY, 7 West 92d Street, City. Tel. Riverside 1184.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Shore front camp in the pines, furnished. Sand beach for children. $300 for season. Photos and floor plans on request.
C. H. EASTON, 1 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE Cottage at Glenburnie Club, **Lake George,** built 1915. 8 rooms and bath, ceiled throughout, slate roof. 90 ft. front with stone wall, only view of Profile Rock. Comfortably furnished, with piano. References required. $4,500. C. S. SKILTON, Lawrence, Kans.

DELHI, N. Y. 12-room farm- house. Hot and cold water, bath, etc. Beautiful lawn, splendid shade, garden, hen houses, garage. For summer or all year rental. Cow and chickens may be kept if desired. E. B. TRUSCOTT.

Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y. 7-room cottage, furnace, fireplace, water. 2-room bungalow, sleeping-porch. 2 acres. 10 miles from Great Barrington. $3,200. Mrs. L. E. Perkins.

Eastern Long Island Peconic Bay & Sound Front Properties for sale or rent, summer homes a specialty. Illustrated booklet mailed upon receipt of 25c.
Silkworth Real Estate MATTITUCK, L. I.

To Rent at Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Large comfortable furnished house. To a private family only. 20 rooms, wide verandas; 8 acres; orchard, garden planted, large covered veranda off second floor; all modern conveniences; complete carriage house; gardener's cottage; icehouse filled with ice; residence adjoins golf links and commands beautiful view; fine drives in surrounding country about a mile from lake. Apply to
Judson F. Stone, Agt., 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Summer Bungalows Furnished, **4 to 8 rooms, $250 to $600.** Restricted colony, with an Inn. Community service. E. B. MILLER, Agent, Woodland, N. Y., (Southern Catskills). References exchanged.

TO RENT, Yonkers, N. Y. Small furnished house; all improvements; choice location, $150 per month—June to Oct. The Valentine-Getty Co., Inc., 45 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

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COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income; home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side. Boston, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Fridays 11 to 1. Address Providence.

TEACHERS WANTED for public and private schools, colleges, and universities. Education Service, Southern Building, Washington.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

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UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

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Professional Situations

PRINCIPAL desired for long established residential school of national reputation situated in New England. 175 students from 5 to 18 years, both sexes. A woman is preferred who has been principal or assistant with sound educational background and general knowledge of affairs of administration and household management. Applicants state age, previous experience in detail, reason for leaving present or last position, and salary in last two. 1,405, Outlook.

Business Situations

WANTED—Experienced headworker for well established settlement occupying strategic educational position in large Eastern city. Open September 1. 1,469, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—An intelligent young woman not over 35, must be amiable, active, fond of outdoors, quiet in her manner, willing to follow directions, as companion to a vigorous, thoughtfully trained girl of eleven. 1,473, Outlook.

WANTED, in Plantsville, Conn., refined young woman as companion and household helper for widow. Opportunity for the right person of securing good home with attractive surroundings. 1,493, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Tutor for three children, two boys aged 9 and 10 and girl 12, for July, August, and September, to go to Dublin, N. H. Good French necessary. Tutor may be either man or woman. Answer 1,333, Outlook.

WANTED—Governess, preferably widow between 28 and 35, to have entire responsibility of little girl. Should be healthy, fond of out-of-doors, well educated, college graduate preferred. Winter home in California, summer home in the East. References. Kindly address reply to 1,488, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

ASSOCIATE for child or woman (Protestant) whose case requires individual care and study. Especially interested in correcting mental mal-adjustments. 1,489, Outlook.

GRADUATE, registered nurse, experienced in handling children, desires position in camp. 1,503, Outlook.

MEDICAL student, University of Pennsylvania, desires position as camp physician. References. 1,500, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

SECRETARY-tutor. College girl, 24, two years' secretarial experience. Address 1,452, Outlook.

LADY wishes position as hostess in some hotel for this summer. Pianist. Can also drive car. 1,453, Outlook.

CAMP leader—Nine years' experience; director of all athletics; law student. Write S. M. L., 771 Dawson St., New York City.

CONFIDENTIAL secretary or assistant to business man or woman traveling abroad is connection desired by woman of experience, ability. 1,494, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement and ability desires position as resident manager of suburban tea room. 1,497, Outlook.

WANTED, by young man, position in summer camp. Expenses only. Six years' experience. Second class Scout. Can tutor Latin, algebra. Box 46, Pawtucket, R. I.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

GERMAN born American woman, graduate of French university, experienced traveler, linguist, and teacher, wishes summer position traveling or tutoring. Salary not chief consideration. 1,385, Outlook.

MATURE kindergartner with homemaking experience desires summer position. 1,492, Outlook.

TEACHER of refinement and culture desires position as companion, summer months. 1,415, Outlook.

CAPABLE, well-bred college woman, with literary and executive ability, desires congenial summer employment. 1,414, Outlook.

TEACHER, woman of refinement, acquainted with art and architecture, would go abroad as guide or companion for summer. References exchanged. 1,413, Outlook.

FRENCH woman, hospital undergraduate, desires care invalid, infant. Light housework, sewing. 1,451, Outlook.

TEACHER desires position as companion. 1,455, Outlook.

MIDDLE-aged maiden lady, cultured, former teacher, business training, Christian character, 100% dependable, speaks and writes English and German, highest references, seeks position as traveling companion or secretary. For further information through Rev. Geo. Schutes, Trinity Church, Logan, O.

YOUNG woman of refinement, having had three years' successful experience, wishes position as secretary and traveling companion. 1,463, Outlook.

RADCLIFFE graduate, aged 35, would like position as traveling companion and secretary to one or more ladies going abroad. Accomplished and entertaining. References exchanged. 1,462, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman, American, Protestant, widow, experienced housekeeper, mother, desires position in country July and August; hostess, housekeeper, companion, governess. 1,465, Outlook.

FREE June 16—Refined American gentleman, 26. Business and secretarial experience; high school instructor. Anything considered for summer season. Box 283, Franklin, N. H.

LADY, experienced, wants position as chaperon or companion. Understands traveling. Best references. 1,459, Outlook.

TEACHER desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Prefer small children. 1,470, Outlook.

COLLEGE instructor, Harvard graduate, desires summer employment. Box 503, State College, Pa.

WANTED—Position as household assistant or governess. Address 1,477, Outlook.

YOUNG graduate student desires summer position as tutor, companion, or valet with private party. 1,471, Outlook.

WOMAN, capable, refined, practical nurse, desires position; matron institution, care of invalid, any position of trust. 1,474, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, teacher, desires home with family during July and August at summer resort, to help with children. 1,468, Outlook.

MISS Crump, of the Crumperie, 55 Christopher St., New York City, disengaged for summer; undergraduate nurse, secretary; traveled England and France. 1,480, Outlook.

GRADE teacher wishes position as companion for traveling, July and August. Speaks some Scandinavian. 1,491, Outlook.

HOME wanted for young French girl, healthy, bright, 1 year high school, Protestant. Companion or tutor in French. Moreau, 445 Monmouth Blvd., Galesburg, Ill.

EDUCATED young woman would care for your home during your absence abroad. 1,484, Outlook.

WANTED, by Belgian, strictly refined woman, English education, position companion, chaperon, secretary. 1,487, Outlook.

EDUCATED, refined Parisian lady would like to spend summer, or part of it, with American family wishing to speak or study French. Would make herself agreeable and companionable. Best references. Money no object. 1,485, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, with experience, pleasing personality, Protestant, Scotch descent, wishes position as traveling companion. 1,482, Outlook.

REFINED, cultured mother and daughter desire position as caretakers either city or country. 1,498, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl desires position as companion to lady during summer. References. 1,499, Outlook.

COMPANION-nurse to invalid or elderly party. Good needlewoman. Speaks French and German. Would travel. Chovet, Dumont, N. J. Telephone 123-R.

WANTED, by refined Protestant lady (40), position as housekeeper in gentleman's home (June). No objection to small child. Country preferred. Best of references required. 1,483, Outlook.

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TEACHER, eight years' experience, desires summer position. Companion, governess, supervision children (camp). Country or shore. 1,502, Outlook.

YOUNG lady speaking French, English, Spanish would like position as lady's companion or governess in family. Nine years' experience teaching. Good musician. Excellent references. 1,501, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Elementary English, French. 1,331, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl preparing to teach wants summer position as tutor. Address Box 53, Wells College, Aurora, New York.

COLLEGE senior, experienced with children, desires position as nursery governess for the summer months. 1,410, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED native French woman, college trained, wishes to make engagement for coming year in college preparatory school. Would give interview. 1,423, Outlook.

ENGLISH instructor in Eastern university desires position as tutor or private secretary for the summer months. 1,461, Outlook.

PARISIENNE, well educated, desires summer position; tutor, companion, governess. Fond of children. Best references. State salary. 1,472, Outlook.

INSTRUCTOR wants position in private school for next year. Can handle athletics; experienced. References. No reasonable offer rejected. Address 1,479, Outlook.

TEACHER holding position in one of the Bryn Mawr preparatory schools will tutor or take charge of children during summer months. 1,478, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—Cultured woman, experienced in care of children, wishes position for summer. University graduate; artistic, musical, athletic. Capable entire care. 1,481, Outlook.

WANTED, by Belgian lady (Brussels), teacher, summer position tutor or companion in American family. Would travel. 1,492, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduate, teacher, desires position as traveling tutor, companion, or chaperon for summer. 1,496, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Defective people to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE with good home in Ohio college town will care for one or more young children during summer. $25 per week. 1,394, Outlook.

CHILDREN—Childless couple, home in private grounds, ninety acres Connecticut shore, will care for two children for summer, girls preferred. 1,443, Outlook.

COLLEGE-bred woman, experienced traveler abroad, wishes party of 4. 1,458, Outlook.

TWO patients can be received in select private home in suburbs of New York. Fine grounds. Automobile. Registered nurse in charge. 1,457, Outlook.

WIDOW will take one or two children to board, mother's care, every advantage, at her home in Ventnor, Atlantic City, N. J. 1,466, Outlook.

WORD picture puzzle contestants receive valuable help from our word lists. They contain the master lists of dozens of B, C, P, or E word contests, complete definitions, and information on the frequency with which words have been allowed. Word lists are one dollar each. Specify letter wanted. Users find our lists wonderful time savers. Word Publishing Company, Dept. O, Crosby, Minn.

COLLEGE professor wishes to hear from parents of boy who could be benefited by help and inspiration. Correspondence confidential. 1,475, Outlook.

FOR sale—Fine 4-foot roll top rosewood desk. 1,486, Outlook.

IF you desire expert Montessori teaching with real mothering for your child in a cheery Connecticut home this summer write A. E. T., 1,342, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

BY THE WAY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT during his life time was no doubt the most widely known American. His fame as a representative citizen of his country has outraveled the news of his death, judging from a letter recently received at the Outlook office. It is addressed:

Th. Roosevelt Esq.
The Outlook
New York City
U. S. A.

The envelope contained a catalogue of Dutch bulbs and plants and was labeled "Overveen, near Haarlem, Holland." The sender doubtless knew that Mr. Roosevelt loved flowers, but there his knowledge seems to have stopped.

The pessimists who bewail the low standards of daily journalism of the present time may take heart on reading a story about Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant told in a recent issue of the New York "Evening Post." In 1849 Greeley, editor of the "Tribune," began a reply to an editorial that had been published in the "Evening Post," of which Bryant was then editor, with the words: "You lie, villain! wilfully, wickedly, basely lie!" Bryant had a long memory, for it was in 1864 that he was invited to a breakfast at which, among other guests, Greeley appeared. The host at the moment when Greeley came in was talking with Bryant before an open fire, and noticed that Bryant ignored his fellow-editor. "Don't you know Mr. Greeley?" the host inquired in an audible whisper. Bryant's whisper came back more audibly still: "No, don't; he's a blackguard—he's a blackguard!" The editors of our time, with all their faults, do not bludgeon one another after this fashion.

A Boston teacher thinks we are slightly invidious in going to the West for "howlers." She sends a selection garnered from her experience in teaching history in a high school in "Greater Boston:"

> Solomon is said to have been the wisest man in the world; he had about 300 wives.
>
> Draco had things discussed by the archipelago.
>
> It was in the reign of Diocletian that the Christians were annihilated so much.
>
> The results of the Crusades were intellectually, politically and navigatably.
>
> James I was son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Margaret, cousin of Henry VIII.
>
> Charles I's reign was ended with the severing of all relations between his head and body.
>
> Cornwallis was like a needle floating on the water. Green dropped some water on it and it soon sank.

Mr. Depew, who still goes to his desk in the New York Central Railway offices regularly, said on his eighty-eighth birthday that he stopped eating red meat twenty-five years ago and hasn't had a twinge of rheumatism since, that

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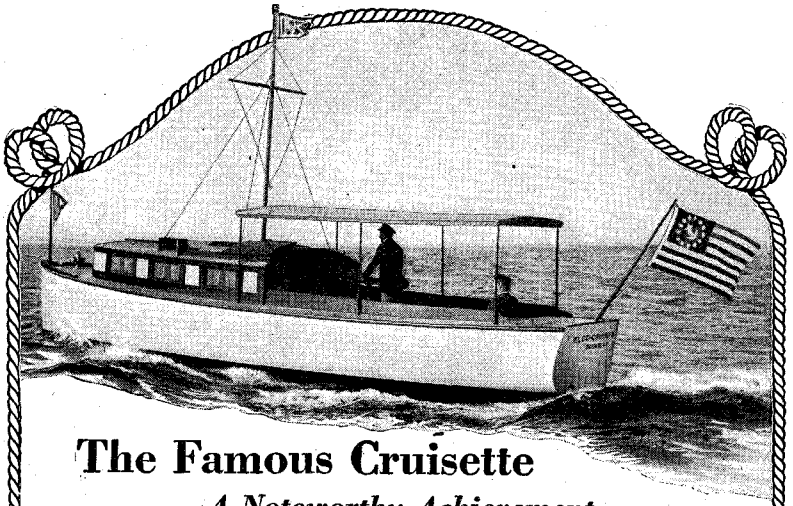

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ıe quit smoking thirty years ago and ıow sleeps like a baby, and that long ɔefore prohibition was enacted he ceased o drink champagne "for his stomach's ɜake." Furthermore, he says that he is ılive to-day because fate bilked him out ɔf a large fortune when in 1876 he had ı chance to acquire an interest in the Bell Telephone Company, then organiz- ng, and kept out of it because he was ıdvised that "it would never be any- hing but a toy."

To the father of Zuloaga, the Spanish ıainter, the world is indebted for the evival of the Moorish art of damascen- ng, according to an article in "Con- ıuest," a British magazine of popular ɔcience. Señor Zuloaga himself made ıany fine pieces and inspired other vorkers in this beautiful craft. "Toledo ıamascening," as it is often called, is a ɔrocess of incrusting gold upon steel. Fine lines are cut upon a blackened teel plate, and into these lines thin ɔold wire is beaten with pointed tools. The shining gold produces a brilliant ɔffect against the background of dark ɜteel, and when skillfully wrought into he flowers, beasts, birds, and scrolls in which the Spanish artist delights, the result is said to be extremely beautiful, and examples of the ware are highly prized by collectors.

The "Nebraska Farmer," which was established in 1859, republishes in a current issue some prices from one of its numbers that appeared in 1862. Apparently "war prices" had not yet come to prevail in Nebraska at that time, judging from these quotations: "Wheat still sells here at 30 to 50 cents per bushel; flour at from $2 to $2.25 [a barrel]; corn at from 10 to 10½ cents cash—in trade sometimes as high as 20 cents; butter 8 to 10 cents [a pound]." Potatoes were 35 cents a bushel. The only item quoted that was higher in Nebraska in 1862 than at present is sugar, the price of which is given as being then from 10 to 12½ cents a pound.

A subscriber writes from Soochow, China, to say that the automobile is not at all likely to displace the ricksha in China, as prophesied lately in a paragraph from "Japan" quoted in this column. Few streets in the cities of inland China, he says, are wider than eight or nine feet, and even the ricksha finds it hard going on these narrow lanes when there are many pedestrians abroad. Such is the conservatism of China, our correspondent adds, that until very recently the ricksha itself was tabooed in Soochow as an undesirable foreign novelty. Only since 1921 have the city authorities of Soochow allowed the ricksha to compete with the traditional sedan chair and the patient donkey as a means of transportation.

When the king of the movies and a prince of the blood royal are to meet, who shall have precedence? This question of etiquette appears to have prevented Charlie Chaplin and Prince Mohammed Ali Ibrahim, nephew of the newly created King of Egypt, from knowing each other personally. A despatch says: "The only celebrity the Prince did not see when he visited Hollywood was Charlie Chaplin. The Prince wanted Charlie to visit him and Charlie wanted the Prince to come to see him. A deadlock ensued." Will the Genoa Conference find time to take up this international incident?

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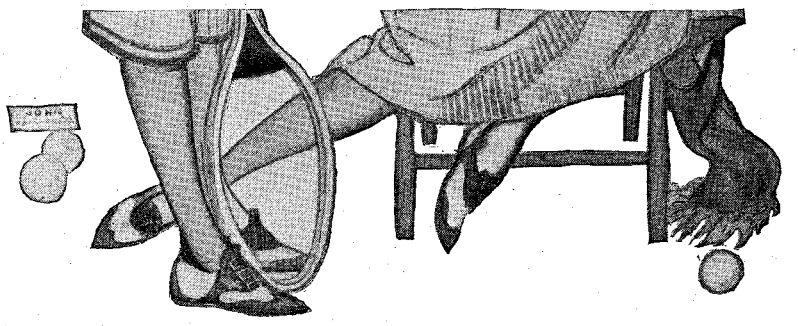

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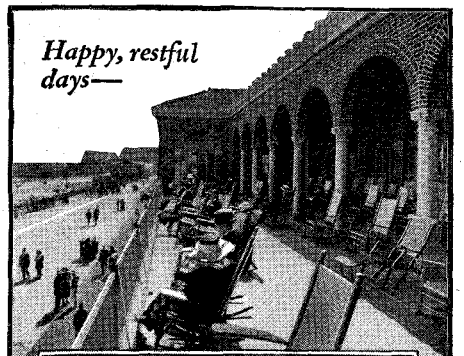

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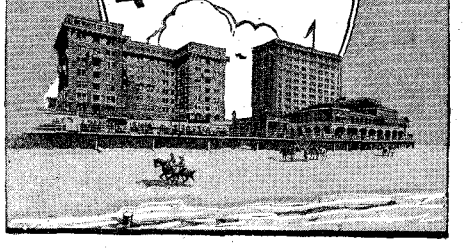

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EDWARD EVERETT HALE ELICITS AN ANECDOTE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

DR. ABBOTT'S recent article on Edward Everett Hale brings to mind a little incident which may be of some interest.

He had a lecture on Washington in his home life in which were many interesting intimate stories which would not be considered of enough consequence to print in a formal history, but which gave glimpses of that great man who he was not on dress parade. Thinking he might make use of it, I sent him the following, told to me by an old lady in 1848:

Colonel David Schomp was one of Washington's scouts, living in a little hamlet in central New Jersey. One day it was announced that Washington was coming to see Colonel Schomp, and that he would stay over night. To the children this was much like saying that a circus was coming, for they had heard so many wonderful stories about him that it seemed he must be something more than a man. While he was at supper a little girl of the hamlet pushed her way into the dining-room and, looking at Washington, said: "Humph! he's only a man, after all."

This she said in a *patois* which the General did not understand. He felt sure the remark was concerning him and insisted upon knowing what she said. When told, he turned toward her and said, "Yes, my child, only a man and a feeble one at that."

Next morning, while waiting for his horse, he was pacing up and down the porch, his scabbard dragging on the floor. A little child of the household picked it up and began to cluck to the General, desiring to play horse with him. The members of the household were greatly scandalized, and came to take the child away. But he forbade it, and looking over his shoulder with a broad smile, continued the amusement with his little companion until his horse arrived.

Dr. Hale sent the following letter of acknowledgment:

Matunuck, Rhode Island,
June 28, 1901.

My dear Mr. Vosseller:

I am more obliged to you than I can tell you for your anecdotes regarding Washington.

Hannibal Hamlin told me when he was first in Congress, he met a good many old Virginians who remembered George Washington personally. He said that all of them seemed to think of him and liked to talk of him as a good neighbor, a practical leader in the business and prosperity of that region, without referring to him as President or as a great military commander. Neither you nor I had the pleasure of visiting him or Lady Washington at Mount Vernon. But it is not long since I was lecturing on his home life at Philadelphia, and one of the audience asked me if I were personally acquainted with him. With thanks for your letter, I am truly yours, EDWARD E. HALE.

ELIAS VOSSELLER,
Corresponding Secretary Hunterdon County (N. J.) Historical Society

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